THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 284

••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Acts in A. & P. Stores Case

London Talks Hold World Ears

American Farmer Does Better

Italy's Arms Claim Boys of 6

Little King Peter Heads Army

Nation Eats Less and Likes It

CLEVELAND, Ohio, sees a serious situation arise out of the labor troubles of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. Claiming they could get no protection from federal or city officials for their truck drivers, with A. F. of L. agents attempting complete unionization of their 300 stores where no unions had existed, the chain store heads announced that the company would close its stores, give up its $2,500,000 investment, employing 2200 persons, and withdraw from Cleveland. The Washington Administration takes a hand and the National Labor Relations Board schedules hearings for Washington. But President John A. Hartford of A. & P. says his company is through in Cleveland. It is the old question that has figured through many NRA labor clashes in a new guise—What are the exact rights of employers, of labor organizers, and what is proper government protection?

¶ While the New Deal's attitude toward business is on trial in the Cleveland case, business' attitude toward the New Deal is aired at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. The Investment Bankers Association advises financiers of the public utility industries to drop their protests against federal and municipal competition and win back lost ground by delivering better service. It is no longer a threat but a condition that business capital faces, declares the association—The Government must now be shown not by words but by works that its competition is a costly mistake.

¶ London and the world follow as closely as permitted the British-Japanese-American naval conversations. Japan and Britain relax opposition to Washington's contention that big battleships are a basic need as Italy begins building two 35,000-ton superdreadnoughts. Japan's "common upper limit" is not found acceptable by the others. Tokyo's classification sheds light on the old problem of which weapons are defensive and which aggressive—Any slaughter machine is defensive when you are behind it, aggressive when you are out in front.

¶ Wall Street's check-up shows that the American farmer, when all crops are gathered, will dig in for the winter with a fatter pocketbook than a year ago. Farm income for the first nine months of 1934 was $4,313,000,000, an increase of $750,000,000 over 1933. Bank clearings in farm areas have gone up from 8 to 44 per cent. So has business at the country store. The year's total farm return is expected to exceed $8,000,000,000, a rise of 28 per cent. So it should be—Unprecedented forces are helping the farmer help himself.

¶ Italy sees Premier Mussolini carry the military inclusion of youth one step further. Under recent decrees all male children went into preliminary training in the Balilla at the age of 8. But now Il Duce announces the Balilla of the Wolf, to take in males of the husky age of 6. These newest recruits are to wear black shirts and gray or green shorts—Italy's milk bottles will now take the form of torpedoes and mush will be scooped up on little swords.

¶ Yugoslavia, too, sees the military idea unsparing in its pursuit of youth. Eleven-year-old King Peter is called in from his play by Regent Prince Paul and formally notified that he is now Commander-in-Chief of the army. The little King appears disturbed. Perhaps the wise statesmen have reason to feel that the thoughts of youth must be loaded down with military claptrap—Too many grown-ups, they think, are ready to dispense with the stuff altogether.

¶ Washington sees 1000 civic leaders join with the District Bar Association to combat lawlessness in the nation's capital. The gangster murder of a newspaper carrier mistaken for a gambler focuses indignation that has grown with increasing crime and results in steps being taken to set up a permanent committee on criminal justice. The Department of Justice agents have been showing the country how effectively they could run down major criminals—Now the prize sleuths may be called in to do something notable for the home town.

¶ Chicago is told there are only 10 Chicagoans who know the hidden thrills of eating and how to ferret them out. The Catering Executives' Club is asked to band these 10 together as teachers of the ignorant city. Millions of Americans are giving the food subject more thought than ever before, but they are getting the big thrill from learning, not new things they can eat, but old things they can merrily do without. The chief trend is away from too much white bread and red meat. The secret back of this is simple—Wholesomeness and happiness get a big impetus from appetite controlled.

Pleads Child's Cause

Mrs. A. H. Reeve

Chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers

Teaching Children To Think Taken As Schools' Goal

Analyzing Them Under a Microscope Criticized in P. T. A. Talk

Children are people, not specimen bugs to be put under a microscope and analyzed, Mrs. A. H. Reeve told the delegates to the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, at the Hotel Statler, yesterday. As people going out into the world, the home and the school should equip children to carry on the work of a democracy.

Mrs. Reeve, who has served as national president and as state president for New Jersey, and is now chairman of the committee on international relations of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, spoke from a wealth of personal experience with her own three children, and six grandchildren, in addition to many years' work as an educator.

In outlining what must be done to meet modern conditions Mrs. Reeve said: "We have to find out what these young people are thinking about, what they do consider admirable and worthy to be revered. Our children are people. We cannot regard them as 'our children.' We are trying to teach them what to think, which is a deadly thing to do, because we don't know what they ought to think. The only thing we can do is to teach them how to think and how to deal with any situation that may arise."

Handicapped by "Good People"

She emphasized the fact that no two children respond to the same method, and stated that schools are being handicapped in their work, "not by the bad people who don't want the children educated, but by the good people who want their children to have exactly what they had when they were young."

An erroneous concept of work she blamed for much of the dissatisfaction and futility of human life, saying, "We have given our children a false idea of work. They get the idea, from us, that work is something that makes father all tired out and nervous; mother all on edge. It is something to be hurried through, got out of the way so that we can go out and have a good time. We sympathize with them when they bring work home from school, whereas work really is something that we love to do and should have a good time doing."

Qualities for Companionship

The child's first venture in citizenship, she stated, occurred in the home, in making adjustments in family life. Racial and national prejudices, she said, could often be traced to the home, for children left to themselves are naturally friendly.

"We can never be too old for our children," she asserted, "if we realize

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Things Present

The Wide Horizon column, on the Editorial Page, is devoted to a comparison of the recovery efforts in Britain with the New Deal in America.

Bim-m! Now a student can study physics and smile, as the reader will note on the Progress in Education Page.

Some hints on how to make some attractive "dish gardens" will be found on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

Sisley Huddleston is busy choosing some books, but not too busy to write about it, on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Weekly Magazine Section with a number of interesting articles, among them: "Temperance," by Viscount Astor; "Meet the Prince of Wales," by Peggy Scott; "Almost a Mermaid," by Marjorie Shuler; "Restoring Damaged Fortunes," by Helen Rathje; and "New Life for the Old Masters," by Zoa Grace Hawley.

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities Page, another article in the "Who's to Blame for the Movies?" series, and another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins.

Governorship Race Warms Up Toward Finish

Bacon Charges Curley With Dodging Main Campaign Issues

New Deal Plays Part

A zero hour analysis of the attitudes of the three major political candidates for Governor, reveals three distinct viewpoints on the New Deal.

James M. Curley, Democrat, is for out-and-out New Deal policies; Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican, favors a mild application of the New Deal; while Frank A. Goodwin, independent, declares that the New Deal is a mis-deal.

Ignoring the many charges and counter charges tumbling from the lips of the two central figures in the contest, it is obvious that the main theme which Former Mayor Curley continued to pound out is "work and wages under the New Deal."

From the camp of Mr. Bacon, however, arises a dissonance which keeps calling attention to the local scene and to the alleged "extravagances" of Mr. Curley in past official positions.

A little more than a week ago Gen. Francis Peabody, stanch Boston Republican, cited Boston's debt at nearly $79,000,000 in 1914 when Curley first became Mayor, and at close to $136,000,000 when he retired last December. Likewise General Peabody referred to a tax rate that had increased from $17.50 in 1914 to $35.50 in 1932, and declared that the cost per capita in 1932 for running the city of Boston was greater than any other large city in the United States.

Mr. Curley Replies

Mr. Curley's answer is this:

"Boston is a center of culture. Boston might elect a wrong man once, even twice, but they elected me 35 years. As I have conducted the city for a period of over 12 years and have spent $12,000,000,000, I feel I should be perfectly competent of assuming the governorship. There were no bread lines in Boston in 1933 and it was the only solvent city in America that year."

Mr. Bacon, speaking at a rally in Worcester last night, implied that he despaired of pinning Mr. Curley down to the main issue of the election—mainly, the interest of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Curley, he declared, had been found to be "an elusive opponent. Repeatedly, from every platform on which I have stood, I have challenged him to discuss state issues," complained Mr. Bacon, "but to no avail. He ducks and dodges and equivocates and refuses to be honest even in a discussion of the merits of his candidacy."

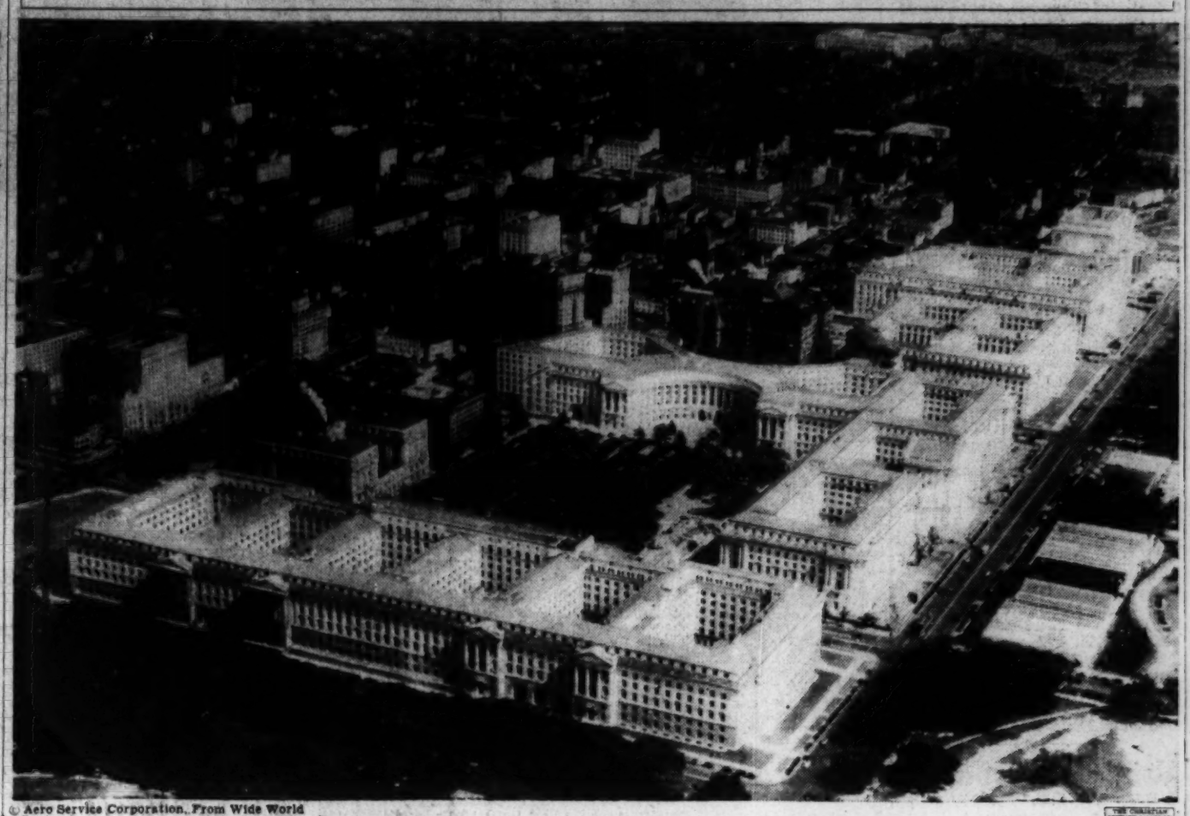
Misdeal, Says Goodwin

Mr. Curley's slogan of "work and wages" is not alone disconcerting to the regular Republican opponent. Last night Mr. Goodwin refused to take the laudatory attitude toward the New Deal set by Mr. Curley, or the placatory attitude followed by Mr. Bacon. Instead he came out flat-footed against the Rooseveltian policies. "The New Deal, on the whole," he said, "is a mis-deal."

"The President cannot stay in the middle much longer," Mr. Goodwin declared. "He must decide to go back to the rugged individualism of the Morgans, the Mellons and the Bacons, or he must definitely decide to regiment and control business and money to a sufficient extent to make it possible to put men and women back where

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Even the Employees Need Guides to Find Their Way Here



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Aerial View of New Government Triangle in Washington, Ten Blocks Long and Five at Its Base

Italy's New Keels Bringing Powers Closer Together

British and Japanese Give Tacit Approval to Big Battleships

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 30 — British and Japanese are now tacitly withdrawing their objections to big battleships and are in substantial agreement with the American delegation to base naval needs on retention of the superdreadnought. This development is understood to be due to Italy's action in laying down two 35,000 tonners Saturday.

Meanwhile American and British delegates from different standpoints have outlined objections to the Japanese proposal for a "common upper limit." Though the Japanese are understood to have offered to build only up to 80 per cent of this limit (that would be on a 5-5-4 ratio instead of 5-5-3) the other two powers both hold such a plan could only lead to a naval race. It is pointed out in particular that it would leave each power free to invent new categories of ships—like the German "pocket battleship"—which might upset the whole defensive plans of other powers.

A further difficulty has arisen over the Japanese classification of some ships as defensive and others offensive. British and Americans agree substantially that as far as the sea is concerned every weapon is defensive when you are behind it and offensive when in front.

The progress being made has given rise to reports of a deadlock. Informed circles, however, believe it is only fair to give the Japanese opportunity to say what they want to say. No nation, it is pointed out, expects to get all it asks.

Pop! Pop!—Curley Slogan Hit

New Haven's Rail Streak on Way

Fitchburg Has Police Pooh-Bah

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

City Affairs

G. O. P. Gives Away Elephant

Former Mayor Curley's Democratic campaign for Governor has as its slogan "Work and Wages." Among the projects he points to as work and wage producers is the recently finished East Boston vehicular tunnel. Today he found this under-harbor tube, which is running in the red every day, right on his doorsteps as a white elephant, in fact a G. O. P. elephant. It had been put there by Republican City Councillor Henry L. Shattuck.

Quickly did Mr. Shattuck sum up his story.

The tunnel cost more than $18,500,000.

Only about $5,000,000 went for labor, for "work and wages."

More than $7,500,000 went for land takings.

Another $1,000,000 will be required for unsettled damage cases.

The tunnel cost $11,000,000 more than was estimated.

It would be self-supporting if it had been built at its estimated cost.

With these figures in hand Councillor Shattuck acted at once, demanded that the hawk-eyed Boston Finance Commission, most unpolitical in its findings, investigate the land takings at once.

Quickly Curley friends on the council stopped that. But Mr. Shattuck didn't mind. He smiled serenely, put his papers back in his brief cases and sat down. He had told his story, had left it to the public to analyze this instance of providing "work and wages," to consider how work and wages might be provided throughout the state.

Different Type

Ice-cream and beer do not keep the same company. So ruled the Boston Licensing Board today, refusing beer licenses for two stores handling candy and ice-cream.

In the rush of applications following repeal, the board issued beer licenses to several former ice-cream and candy parlors, and later regretted. Nothing gained, it said, from bringing children into close contact with beer. As a result no more beer licenses will be issued to such stores, no such licenses will be renewed on January 1.

Thus the board continues tightening up liquor regulation in Boston. Mr. David P. Montague, chairman of the board, admits that he and his colleagues have made several mistakes in liquor control experiment. But these mistakes are being corrected as soon as possible.

Recovery

Vertical Headlight for Progress

Some day next February, an elongated torpedo, resplendent in silver and ultramarine blue, will glide over the rails into the South Station. If it comes at night, it will be seen approaching from a great distance. A shaft of light, like a battleship searchlight, will shine directly up into the blackness. And when the train reaches its berth in the station, New England will take the lead of the county, with the most modern streamlined train.

For incorporated in the new rail-zeppelin are to be many features never used before. Doors, for example, will be near the center of the car, like those in Boston's "down under" subway. They will open all at the same time from the engineer's control box. And stairs will deftly unfold themselves at the turn of a switch.

Inside, says the New Haven Railroad, also will call for "oh's" and "ah's." All the lighting is to be indirect, coming from long troughs of brilliant reflecting metal. And as for noise, cork floors and rubber insulation and double, plate-glass windows will reduce it to a minimum.

Significantly enough, the train is being built in an airship factory, that of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company which made the dirigibles Akron and Macon, and a host of others. And all the lightness of construction designed for the airships will go into the train. Lighten the weight, railroad men know and you can go proportionally faster around curves with the same margin of safety.

An eye for the dramatic, says the New Haven, was not the inspiration for the vertical headlight, but an eye to warning cars at crossings. Nevertheless, it was said, when New Englanders see the pencil of light cut-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

New Washington Government Unit Near Completion

Huge Triangle of Marble and Terra Cotta Is a Maze of Corridors

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Jokingly dubbed the city of magnificent distances in its early days when it was only a huddle of huts, the capital of the United States is regaining that title with the completion of the new government triangle and its miles of spacious halls.

Getting "lost" in new government buildings is a common occurrence these days, but no one is ashamed of it, for many of the employees themselves are still learning their way around.

To see the triangular outline of the massive building group, one must go to the top of the Washington Monument or the Capitol or take an airplane ride over the city. Within the buildings the impression is one of endless halls and spacious offices.

The advantages of having so many departments of government conveniently located in one section of the city has been expounded often, but employees are now beginning to realize they must walk as much as two, three or four city blocks to other offices in their own departments. To find one's way from Room 1025 to Room 4968 is hard enough along straight halls, but when it comes to the circular halls in the new Post Office Building — well, some employees are threatening to carry compasses!

The vista down newly cut Constitution Avenue along 10 blocks of white columns and terra cotta roofs is one of the sights of Washington today. On the triangle's hypothenuse, formed by Pennsylvania Avenue, the view is somewhat broken by the old Post Office Department, the District of Columbia Building and the old Southern Railroad offices, which are to come down at a later date when there is less need for the working space they now provide.

The plan for the federal triangle dates back to Pierre L'Enfant, the Frenchman who laid out the capital city for George Washington.

Siamese Hopeful Their King Will Keep His Throne

BANGKOK, Siam, Oct. 30 (AP)—An attitude of calmness and confidence that King Prajadhipok would be induced to remain on the throne of his native Siam prevails in Government circles.

Government spokesmen issued assurances that Siam's legislative tangle growing out of promulgation of a law to which the King objected could be straightened out without the King going through with his threat to quit the throne.

The press was refraining from comment pending official instructions, and the country's 10,000,000 of population were still largely uninformed of what was going on.

The Secretary of the State Council said peace-making negotiations already were well under way and gave assurances the King would be persuaded to abandon his threat to abdicate.

Movies Place Personality Above Art

Besetting Sin in the 'Hollywood System' Is Glorification of Persons When Experience Has Shown That the Greatest Achievement Has Resulted When Personality Serves Art—Believed Era of Ego Will Pass

Who's to Blame for the Movies?

Sixth of 12 Articles

By E. C. Sherburne

Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Today the greatest defect of the "Hollywood system," in my opinion, is its glorification of personality. Undoubtedly, as Whistler said, art is of the personality. But notice the wording. He did not say that art is personality. Art is not personality, but personality plus other qualities may produce art.

Yes, we know that Hollywood shies every time anybody utters the word art. Nevertheless, art in some degree enters into the making of every motion picture. The mistake comes when art is made to serve as a means of exploiting a personality, whereas the natural order of things requires that personality serve art. For it is out of such service that personality finds fullest opportunity for expression.

It is because Walt Disney's studio is no longer run on the basis of personality that his imitators can never raid his staff again. Today Walt Disney is the only name associated in the public mind with his enterprise, and that name is a trade-mark, not a personality.

When the Silly Symphonies used to carry the names of the men who participated in their making, value was bestowed upon personalities. When a big firm wished to start a cartoon series it would entice these names away with offers of larger salaries than Mr. Disney was in a position to pay.

Now that no personalities are featured in the screen credits of the Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphony films there is nothing that can be bought by an industry that deals in names rather than ideas.

The time is surely coming when the industry will have in every studio at least one unit engaged in making a brand of films that will be marketed as a brand, and not as vehicles for the exploitation of personalities. Films made under this plan will be especially appropriate for family programs. Already one independent organization is preparing to specialize in this type of program, making use of selected films produced within the industry when possible, and making films of its own.

That such a plan can succeed is indicated by the long life of the Blue Bird brand of films that were made by a separate unit of the Universal Film Corporation. The brand began to lose public support, I am told, when an attempt was made to use Blue Bird films as a means of building up a potential star.

Soon the public lost interest in the brand because it had abandoned the idea that had given it a growing appeal. People had come to like Blue Bird pictures because they had a certain known quality, and they patronized each new Blue Bird as the public now patronizes each new Silly Symphony and Mickey Mouse film.

The real objection to the personality-dominated film is that it throws many other entertainment values askew. Granted that personality is a valuable ingredient, it cannot be the chief thing in a picture because the part can never be greater than the whole. It is because personality is considered above idea in most motion pictures that we are getting little that is worthy of the name of expression on the screen.

Because films are largely concerned with the projection of personality, the screen offers little in the way of characterization as material for the player to work with. For something more as well as something less than personality must be projected on the screen if any effects worthy of the name of expression are to be achieved.

The player, to serve the idea of the story, must select from his own personality only those elements which are consistent with the part he is to play.

What chance has the idea of a film—assuming that it has one—to get through a system that produces

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The Siamese Puzzle

Siam's problems, and the background of King Prajadhipok's attempt to liberalize the government of his picturesque Asiatic kingdom, are described in an illustrated article on Page 5 by

Edward E. Brodie

Former United States Minister to Siam

Public Works Loom as Main Relief Course

But White House Denies Talk of Billions in Current Rumors

Federal Load Heavy

Private Industry Due to Share Burden If Plans Are Carried Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—With Administration plans for the future handling of unemployment relief crystallizing rapidly along new lines, the public works device emerged today as the backlog of ultimate policy.

Although the White House has not yet passed on the new plans, they have reached the stage, it is learned, where emergency devices such as CWA—used last winter as a last resort—will be minimized. The new plans call for PWA to absorb all unemployment possible that cannot be taken up by private industry.

But throughout the deliberations still going on stress is laid on the possibility of increasing the amount of the burden which private business can take over. With basic New Deal philosophy shifting from the doctrine of scarcity to that of abundance and with plans afoot for encouragement of production, it is hoped that the next year will see a rapid increase in employment in private enterprise.

High Estimates Given

Concurrent with this desire to transfer more of the load to private enterprise is the even more pressing need of reducing the direct relief burden on the Government—a need which is felt keenly throughout the Administration up to the President himself.

Public works has come to the fore during recent weeks as the one device by which both of these objects can be obtained. Particularly if employed in housing projects, it would provide a stimulus to heavy industries, At the same time it should reduce the direct relief rolls.

With these considerations in mind subordinate officials are already talking of a job-making program running into astronomical figures. Both $6,000,000,000 and $12,000,000,000 have been mentioned as the probable eventual extent of this program.

White House Conservative

The White House quickly denied this morning that it had any such colossal program under consideration. In fact, it is intimated strongly that the budget for the coming year will carry a public works appropriation of not more than $1,000,000,000.

But the drafters of the new program are not thinking in terms only of the coming year. The impossibility of extricating the Government from the direct relief field in one move is fully realized. They are rather looking toward a long-time program involving a gradual shift in emphasis from direct relief to public works and allied devices for stimulating production and the demand for more labor.

That the cost of the new program might eventually run into the billions somewhere between six and 12 is a possibility which is envisaged among the planners, but discounted as much as possible in higher political circles where the public reaction to a program of such immensity is considered dangerous.

President in Conferences

Despite this disclaimer in White House circles, the fact is, however, that the President conferred at length yesterday with Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Daniel W. Bell, acting director of the budget, over budgetary matters which undoubtedly included the question of the federal relief burden.

It is, of course, obvious that the Administration does not know for a certainty what relief or public works funds will be asked for the coming year, let alone in the more distant future. Forecasts of a $6,000,000,000 job-giving program remain in the category of speculation.

But that such figures are being used is confirmation of the energetic Administration search for a way out of the direct relief field. The program now under consideration and awaiting White House approval, it is learned, covers a coördinaton of extensive subsistence homestead projects, rural rehabilitation, low-cost housing and the ordinary type of public works projects which have been attempted from the beginning of the New Deal with less success than had originally been hoped.

Such a program would include also some provision for the final fringe of unemployment which could not be taken up by these other devices, but the hope is to reduce this item to a definitely subordinate place on the recovery budget. If such an objective is to be achieved it is said that $6,000,000,000 would be an absolute minimum necessary. It might run to twelve.

Mussolini Extends Balilla to Boys of 6

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini today carried the Fascist education of youth one step nearer to the cradle by creating the Wolf Balilla organization for boys between the ages of six and eight years.

The present Balilla organization begins at the age of eight and runs to 14 years. The Wolf Balillas wear black shirts and gray and green shorts.

Governorships Race Warms Up As Campaign Nears Its Close

(Continued from Page 1)

they can get work and living wages and loosen up credit.

"There is not much solace in the hearts and minds of the 10,000,000 unemployed or the 8,000,000 on part time, with part wages, because Santa Claus is peddling out money which must be paid by taxpayers sometime, and the 4,000,000 on public works projects do not want to be subjects of charity or dole. They want work and wages, but the election of James M. Curley won't give it to them, and the New Deal won't give it to them unless the President takes a definite stand pretty soon."

Still Another Attitude

Still another block of voters represent still another attitude toward the New Deal issue in Massachusetts politics. They are members of the League of Independent Democrats of Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston, whose slogan is: "We stand by President Roosevelt and the New Deal—but not Curleyism."

Today the league issued a statement calling attention to the "deep resentment and dissatisfaction which the nomination of James M. Curley for Governor has stirred up among the members of the Democratic State Committee," and to the bolt from Mr. Curley to Mr. Bacon of Miss Margaret Warren, Dedham, Mass., member of the State Committee. The announcement declared that Miss Warren's declaration for Mr. Bacon would be followed by similar bolts by other prominent members of the Democratic State Committee.

This announcement followed a statement by Bernard J. Rothwell, former Democratic president of the Chamber of Commerce, that he would bolt Curley and vote for Bacon "because the issue is simply that of honest, capable, efficient, experienced state government."

Today Mr. Bacon's campaign rounds will take in Waltham, Arlington and Belmont, while Mr. Curley's speaking itinerary for the day will include Bedford, Stoneham, Wakefield, Melrose, Malden and Everett.

They Hope to Govern Massachusetts

First Left © Oppenheim. Second Left © Underwood

Gaspar G. Bacon — Republican
James M. Curley — Democrat
Frank A. Goodwin — Independent
Alfred Baker Lewis — Socialist

Ten of Harvard Faculty, Aligned With New Deal, Quit Curley for Bacon

Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon's efforts to present himself as a better "New Dealer" than Mr. James M. Curley received special impetus today with the announcement that 10 Democratic and new-deal professors at Harvard University had indorsed his candidacy. Mr. Bacon, who is the Republican candidate for Governor, has been opposed by Mr. Curley, whose strongest bid for support has been his alleged closeness to the Administration.

The names of these professors who have indorsed Mr. Bacon, were given at the Republican headquarters as follows: Bliss Perry, professor of English literature; Zecariah Chafee Jr., and Austin W. Scott, professors of law; Oliver M. W. Sprague, professor of economics; David L. Edsall, dean of Harvard medical school; Samuel E. Morrison, professor of history; Ralph Barton Perry, professor of philosophy; Edwin G. Boring, professor of architecture; William H. P. Hatch and Edward S. Drown.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Maine Legislature To Assemble Nov. 6

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 30 (AP)—The eighty-sixth Legislature was called to convene in special session Nov. 6 by Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) yesterday to enact liquor control and revenue laws.

Revenue to the state from liquor, the Chief Executive said a week ago, "may be expected to reach $1,000,000, possibly $2,000,000" the first year.

Cost of the special session would be approximately $8000 if the lawmakers remained on the job for a week. Once the legislators convene, however, the time of adjournment rests solely with them.

Holding that the two-to-one vote by the people in September against constitutional prohibition was a virtual mandate for enactment of laws permitting sale of liquor, Governor Brann expressed belief such legislation would be completed within a few days.

Record-Setting Train On View in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Union Pacific Railroad's streamlined train will arrive in this city at 10 o'clock tonight for an exhibition at the foot of Meadow Street. It will be open to the public tomorrow from 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

The duraluminum train which broke all railroad records in its cross country run last week from Los Angeles to New York in 56 hours, 56 minutes, was in Bridgeport today.

The train will leave Bridgeport at 9:30 o'clock tonight. About 25 officials of the New Haven Railroad were aboard the train when it arrived in Bridgeport.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music..	Organ recital.....	CBS speaker.....
5:15	Agricultural report...	Children's sketch..	"Once Upon Time"	"Skippy" sketch....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Little Women"....	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake.	Male quartet.....	"Miniatures".....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Political speakers.....	sketches; music..	Political talk.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Political talk.....	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Neal O'Hara.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	Gene and Glenn...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Musical Varieties..
7:30	Musical Memories:	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	"Call the Wagon,"	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavendar and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	sicians' concert
8:45	John B. Kennedy;	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	program .....
9:00	Pelletier Orchestra...	Ben Bernie and his	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Local dance music.
9:15	Story Behind Claim..	orchestra	wells; orchestra..	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	"Hands Across Bor-	Ed Wynn; Graham	Tascha Seidel;	Local dance music.
9:45	der"; soloists; orch..	McNamee; orch...	Jones's Orch.....	News Service.....
10:00	Political speakers.....	Balfe's "The Bo-	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Sons of Union Vet-
10:15	ERA Opera Orches-	hemian Girl"; so-	sa Lomas; soloist.	erans; talk; music
10:30	tra; vocalists.....	loists, players &	Political talk.....	Program from Me-
10:45	Local dance music....	Shilkret's Orch....	Political talk.....	chanics Building.
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Gerry Harrison...
11:15	NBC dance music.....	NBC vocalist.....	Political talk.....	Local dance music.
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Carl Hoff and his	Henry Busse and	Willard Alexander
11:45	their orchestra.....	orchestra	his orchestra.....	and his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; orchestra; soloists; features.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
2:15 WAAB, "Can We Fix Prices by Law?" William Trufant Foster, economist.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Geography—"Rural Eastern England."
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinée Hour; orchestra and soloists.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, "Our National Liberal Candidates," Norman Thomas, Socialist.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, in all-Bach program.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Call the Wagon," network serial dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "Just Suppose."
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, "Master of Mystery," local dramatic sketch.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital program.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and sketch; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd Antarctic relay; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter."
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; soloists; mixed chorus; symphony orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "Dead Men Prowl," dramatic sketch, from Springfield.

Boston Art Notes

Frank Carson

The Twentieth Century Club has a pleasant and lively exhibition. Works in oil and water color by Frank Carson are being shown. The artist is interested in the attributes of color, especially in its brighter phases. Mr. Carson never loses track of a well-wrought design, when he lays on rich pigment in abundance. The assertive diagonals, the geometric solids, the salient contours all convey definiteness and vigor to his pictures. At the Twentieth Century Club one has the feeling, after looking at many aquarelles and paintings, that Mr. Carson wastes no extra strokes, and that when he does apply the brush, it is with decisiveness and courage.

Goodspeed's

Another "subject" exhibition may be seen at Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place. There are water colors and etchings of aireraft subjects by Wayne Davis and Geoffrey Watson. This modern subject matter is a new challenge to the artist, for he must learn forms, movements, characteristic attitudes anew. To gain their knowledge both portrayers have had to view their subjects poised at all angles in mid-air, and they have made many observations at close range. Some photographs of the same subjects are also shown.

D. A.

Theaters

"Success Story"

The Group Theater presented the second play of its Boston series at the Majestic Theater last night. This was "Success Story," by John Howard Lawson, a sardonic account of the translation of an East Side Communist into a Big Advertising and Merchandising Man, and of his discovery that the flesh pots of Finance yielded at last only a sour taste.

Mr. Lawson evidently has desired to dramatize the Biblical dictum about gaining the whole world and forfeiting one's own soul. His Sol Ginsberg passes from radical meetings to an advertising office with his heart full of hatred for social injustice. But Sol's love for social justice is less strong than his hatred for persons who have profited by social injustice. He forgets the Revolution in his ambition to get the power that will enable him to lord it over his masters. He succeeds; but success is bitter in his mouth.

The author has chosen an exceptional and by no means a sympathetic personage for his protagonist. Sol is a perfectly believable person, though like his originator he is perhaps a little confused in his thinking. He thinks he wants money and power and he hesitates at no chicanery or disloyalty to achieve them. Yet even while he is on the make, he doubts the value of his course in terms of happiness to himself. His employer's secretary, a childhood sweetheart and fellow-radical realizes his possibilities and does her best to save him, but to no avail. He persists a little too perversely in doing wrong and cruel things, which he knows well enough are certain to bring him misery.

Mr. Lawson has handled his theme with considerable skill, but not with quite enough. His construction is well outlined, but not invariably well completed. His lines sometimes reveal character and promote the action. At other times the action is halted to permit sententious speeches. There is a heavy reliance on blasphemy to bolster up failing power.

The leading players, Mr. Luther Adler and Miss Stella Adler, supplied well conceived and for the most part well executed impersonations. Sol and Sarah in their hands were real and understandable persons. Mr. Roman Bohnen, the first of two alternate actors in the rôle of the employer, was not well cast. The part is clearly drawn but the player did not realize the character for the audience. Miss Dorothy Patten had a more difficult task in representing the worthless woman whom Sol married. Here the part itself was a stock personage of melodrama. It was not surprising that the actress was unable to project it.

The production suffered again from the mistaken "naturalism" of the method of direction. Too often the speeches were inaudible. If you can't hear the actors, what becomes of the play?

L. A. S.

Harkness House Opens

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—Mary Harkness House, the dormitory given to Connecticut College by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, was formally opened yesterday, marking another important step in the Connecticut College program for securing ideal living conditions for its students.

Low Price Decried On New Hampshire's Big Potato Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30—A survey of the potato crop of the State just completed by the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture indicates that the crop for this year is one of the best and largest of recent years, according to Lawrence Carlisle, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. Carlisle, deplored, however the drop in price, calling it unwarranted, in view of the general excellence of the crop harvested. Best-grade potatoes from north country farms are noted as selling at 75 to 85 cents per hundredweight, as compared with $1.15 to $1.25 a year ago.

Regarding the State's apple crop, Mr. Carlisle observed that the present season is an outstanding one, particularly among those orchardists whose trees withstood the rigors of last winter. Although the bulk of the best apples have been placed in storage, local markets have a supply which is selling at good prices.

Hope is expressed among apple growers that the coming winter may not be so severe as last winter, and that the trees that survived the cold weather of 1933-'34 will bear profitably in 1935.

United Textile Workers Seeking to Avert Strikes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Intensive efforts were begun yesterday by the United Textile Workers to avert threatened local strikes involving some 25,000 textile workers, for which tentative sanction has been granted by the union's emergency board.

Francis J. Gorman, organization director of the United Textile Workers, said the request for strike sanction had been tentatively granted by the emergency board in New York yesterday, but that instructions had been issued to delay strike orders until the Textile Labor Board had been given "reasonable time" to accomplish settlement. He said he believed a number of the cases could be settled without resort to strikes.

Mayor's Dignity Suited In Car Appropriation

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Mayor of Springfield will not have to walk any more while on official business. Neither will distinguished visitors to the city have to walk when sight-seeing here. Last night, after a heated debate, the City Council bowed to the Mayor's demands and furnished $3500 to purchase a new official automobile for His Honor.

Two weeks ago, Mayor Henry Martens announced that his official car, seven years old, was unsafe for further use. At that time the Council refused to appropriate $3500 for a new one, suggesting that the Mayor be content with a less expensive model. The Mayor, however, is said to have declined to accept anything but the $3500 vehicle, and to have declared that unless it was forthcoming he and the city's guests would go afoot.

LEG OF LAMB AND LOIN OF PORK
Here's a tip! Sprinkle a heaping teaspoonful of Bell's Seasoning over the leg of lamb or loin of pork before roasting. This adds the chef's touch—gives a new spicy zest to lamb and pork. And have you tried the new Bell's Prepared Dressing for stuffing poultry, meat and fish? It's ready to use! Costs only 15c. (Bell's Seasoning, 10c. Endorsed by Good Housekeeping). Send for free recipe booklet of Cooking Secrets. Write, Wm. G. Bell Co., 189 State St., Boston, Mass.

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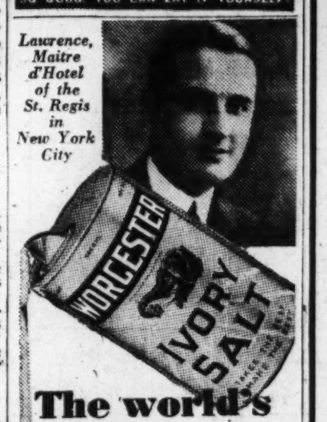
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Mrs. Homemaker is going to be greatly pleased this week at the extraordinary purchasing power of a 10c piece. Glance over these outstanding values. Don't miss this opportunity to save.
PINK SALMON Fancy Alaska Tall Tin 10c
PEA BEANS Choice Hand Picked Michigan or York State 2 Lbs Bulk 10c
P & G SOAP White Naphtha Laundry 3 Bars 10c
TOMATO JUICE Alice Brand Pint Bot 10c
IVORY SOAP The All Purpose Soap 2 Med Bars 10c
APPLE SAUCE Finast No 2 Tin 10c
UNDERWOOD'S DEVILED HAM 2¼ oz Tin 10c
PILLSBURY'S PANCAKE FLOUR Pkg 10c
GERBER'S BABY FOODS 4 oz Tin 10c
TOILET TISSUE Richmond Quality 3 Rolls 10c
BLUE ROSE RICE 2 Lbs Bulk 10c
TABLE SALT Purity 3 1½ Lb Pkgs 10c
FINAST MAYONNAISE 8 oz Jar 10c
Molasses Richmond No 1½ Tin 10c
Corn Richmond Golden Bantam No 2 Tin 10c
Junket Assorted Pkg 10c
Kre-mel 3 Pkg 10c
MORE 10c VALUES
Candies O'Henry, Hershey, Nestle's, Etc. 3 For 10c
Post Bran Flakes Pkg 10c
Grape-Nuts Flakes Pkg 10c
Baker's Cocoa 8 oz Tin 10c
Underwood's Clams Tin 10c
Linit Starch Pkg 10c
Maraschino STYLE CHERRIES 5 oz Bot 10c
Lima Beans 1 Lb Pkg 10c
Rockwood's BAKING CHOCOLATE ½ Lb Cake 10c
Pan Biscuits Fresh Baked Doz 10c
Bird Gravel French's Pkg 10c
Sardines Del Monte Tin 10c
Gorton's HADDOCK CHOWDER Tin 10c
Lobster Spread 8&M Tin 10c
Safety Matches Pkg of 10 10c
Woodbury's FACIAL SOAP Cake 10c
Hershey's CHOCOLATE SYRUP 2 5¼ oz Tins 10c
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FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
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Fancy Stayman Apples
Turnips 5 Lbs 10c
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MILLBROOK CLUB DRY GINGER ALE Special this week Price for contents only 12 12 oz Bots 75c
BROOKSIDE TABLE CREAM Nice on hot or cold cereals 2 ½ Pint Jars 13c Heavy Cream For Whipping 2½ Pt 25c Jars
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DOUGHNUTS Plain or Sugared Dozen 15c
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ROYAL LUNCH CROWN PILOTS Your Choice 1 Lb Pkg 19c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Pop! Pop! – Curley Slogan Hit New Haven's Rail Streak on Way

(Continued from Page 1)

ting through the darkness, it may well dramatize for them the future for the railroads.

* * *

NRA on the Job

In Washington, the NRA may be taking a breathing spell while it is reorganized. But in Boston, "Compliance as usual." For example:

Record of five concerns for September: blue eagles removed for code violations. Three have already paid up all the back wages and have applied for reinstatement.

"Who says the Blue Eagle means nothing?" said Director John J. McDonnough. "Compliance is being steadily tightened. I am determined to press it vigorously."

Trump card up Major McDonnough's sleeve is a ruling, just received from Washington, permitting full publicity to compliance hearings. So far he has not played it. But whenever he wishes, the entire details of a code violaton can be hung in the window for all to see.

Mulloney Trail

Sentence

"One year and a day each, to be served in the Plymouth House of Correction." This to Daniel C. Mulloney and John A. Deery, for misapplication of bank funds under their care. Sentence was passed by Federal Judge James A. Morton Jr. and at once will be appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

"The score between the Government and Mr. Mulloney is one to one," said federal prosecutor Irving G. McCann, "with thirteen innings yet to go." The first grand jury indictment against Mulloney had met a "not guilty" from a jury. The second was the one just tried, and recently ended in "guilty." Remaining trials are yet to come.

Said the judge, "The misapplication was by no means of the worst character, but it was a serious one, and a serious abuse of the power that Mr. Mulloney had."

Petition for new trial was denied. But the judge had previously said that his ruling established a new precedent, and was therefore subject to appeal to a higher court. Appeal will go forward at once.

Police

Three in a Row

If Massachusetts police forces are going to be recruited from men like William J. Morris of Fitchburg, they might become like certain revolutionary armies that had ten generals for every private.

Patrolman Morris took an examination for sergeant on the Fitchburg force last May. This being polished off with ease he also took two other examinations, one for lieutenant and another for captain. Yesterday he was made a police sergeant. And while the newly-sewn stripes were just getting accustomed to the old uniform, along came word that the examinations for lieutenant and captain had been passed, too.

Even the sergeants who competed, who received extra points for their rating, were below Officer Morris in their marks. Now he faces the discarding of the uniform, new stripes and all, for a lieutenancy or captaincy is just around the corner.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Senior High School Hall, Coddington Street, near City Square, Quincy, 8.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Taunton, in Cohannet School Hall, Taunton, 8.

Theaters

"SAY WHEN" (Shubert). Harry Richman in a musical comedy. 8:30.

"SUCCESS STORY" (Majestic). Presented by the Group Theatre. 8:30.

Movies

STATE — "Transatlantic Merry - Go - Round." Jack Benny and numerous stars in a musical entertainment on board a liner. 1:0, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Against the Law."

UPTOWN—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." 1, 4:04, 7:08, 10:12. Also "Girl of the Limberlost."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Joe E. Brown in "Six-Day Bike Rider." Fenway at 2:15, 4:58, 7:36, 6:10. Paramount at 10:30 a. m., 1:27, 4:15, 7:03, 9:51. Also "Caravan."

FINE ARTS—Russian feature, "St. Petersburg Nights," and Russian cartoon, "The Unlucky Truck." Geological and symphonic shorts. 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

EXETER—"Girl of the Limberlost." 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. Also "Desirable."

UNIVERSITY — "The Count of Monte Cristo." 2:0, 5:40, 9:20. Also "Desirable."

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "The Gay Divorcee." with Edward Everett Horton. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:52, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

BOSTON—Ruth Etting in "Gift of Gab." Vaudeville. 10:26 a. m., 1:32, 4:38, 7:44, 10:41.

TREMONT — "Charlie Chan's Courage," and "The Picture Snatcher." Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

ORPHEUM — George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—"Happiness Ahead." A cheery and slightly tuneful Warner Brothers entertainment featuring Dick Powell, Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in person on the stage. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:15.

MODERN—Dolores Del Rio in "Madame Du Barry." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "She Had to Choose."

SCOLLAY—"Six-Day Bike Rider." Vaudeville. 12:23, 3:14, 6:5, 9:36.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Animal World and Make Believe"; "Trapped in a Submarine"; Lanny Ross singing to a cartoon; Goofy Movies; other shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

FRANK KNEISEL—Violinist. Jordan Hall. 8.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Piano recital by Florence Kirsch. Program: Schubert's Sonata in A minor; Bach's French Suite in G major; Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 110. Admission free. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY — Open night. Lecture by Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, on "Stars." Telescopic observations if weather permits. 60 Garden Street. 7:30 and 9.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION — 25th annual convention. Banquet and talks by Mrs. A. H. Reeve, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird and Dr. George H. Bigelow. Music by The Gypsy Strings, trio. Hotel Statler. 6:30.

DR. FRANCIS CHO-MIN WEI—Lectures on "Confucianism as the Chinese Understand It." Fogg Art Museum. 8.

Tomorrow

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION—25th annual convention. Morning session at 9 a. m.; address, "The Forward Outlook," by Mrs. Paul Kelsey; round table discussion, "Town Planning"; community singing; discussion, "Town Budgeting for Education"; afternoon session 2:30: "Robin Hood," presented by the Civic Repertory Company of Boston. Hotel Statler.

ROTARY CLUB—Fabien Sevitzky conducts his 100-piece orchestra of "Young Musicians." Mme. Maria Koussevitzky, soprano, will be soloist. At the regular luncheon meeting in the Hotel Statler. 12:15.

BERLITZ SCHOOL—Talk in French on Alphonse Daudet. Admission free. 140 Newbury Street. 4.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Japanese Prints," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

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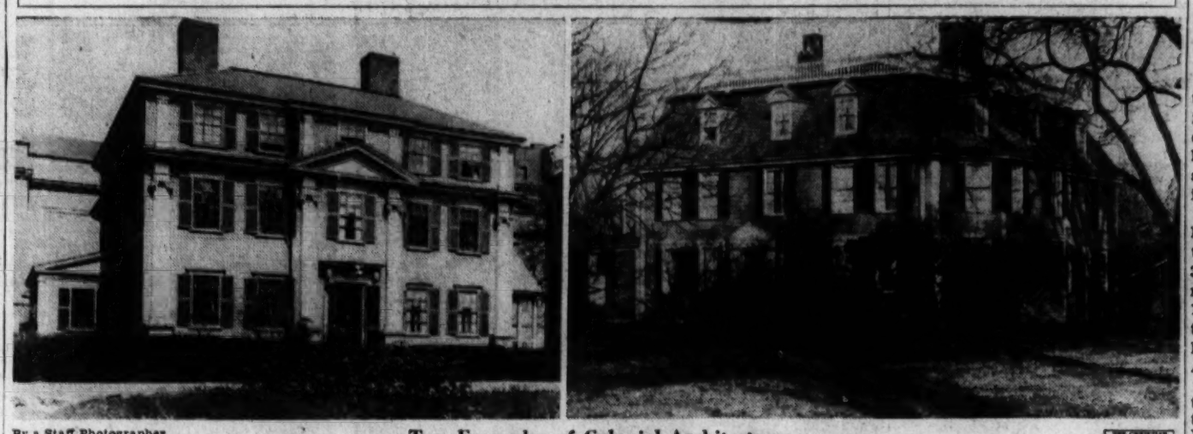
'Come In' Sign Hangs Over Doorways of Historic Cambridge Houses



By a Staff Photographer

Two Examples of Colonial Architecture

Left—The Apthorp House, Confiscated During the Revolution for Military Headquarters. Right—Elmwood, the Birthplace of James Russell Lowell, and Known as the Lowell House.

Historic houses of Cambridge were thrown open to the public today between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Lowell House and the Apthorp House are among those widely visited. Elmwood, built in 1767 by Thomas Oliver, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, is best known as the birthplace of James Russell Lowell. It now harbors a rich collection of Italian art treasures.

The Apthorp House, a superb example of Colonial architecture, was confiscated during the Revolution for military headquarters. Later it became General Burgoyne's prison. It has been restored by Harvard University.

Among other houses open are the Vassall House, used during the Revolution as the medical headquarters of the Continental Army; Christ Church; 1760, where General and Mrs. Washington worshiped during the siege of Boston, and The Larches, 1808, which is furnished today almost as it was six generations ago.

Education

Harvard Policies Blasted

Dr. Alton H. Chase, Harvard instructor in Greek and Latin from 1928 to 1934, brought a verbal tirade down on shoulders of Dr. James B. Conant, youthful successor to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell. Charges in the current issue of Harvard Critic depict the present administration showing lack of wisdom "in choosing its paths to greatness."

Critically, he said present systems of appointment to the faculty based wholly on scholarship are grossly unfair; the forcing of hasty and trifling research publications results in mere collections of facts; heavy teaching programs coupled with wearisome research harm both teacher and student; there is no time left for development of character. Harvard must stop confining enjoyment of its sinecure to "third-rate foreign or expatriate literati"; also give out a little more frank prejudice, a little less pretended detachment.

Dr. Chase opposes the appointing of instructors for one year at a time, favors instead a probationary period after which an impartial committee would vote concerning an appointment for four years. "No man can work well when harassed by a perpetual fear for the stability of his job." Dr. Chase resigned his post at Harvard last June to assume a teaching position at Andover Academy.

To these charges Dr. Conant, in typical Lowellian manner, replies not a word. Instead, the defense comes from Prof. Crane Brinton, who calls the criticism "a brave bombshell aimed perhaps at too many separate marks . . exploding without major damage to anyone."

* * *

Overseers Stamp Approval

Meanwhile the latest change inaugurated by the present administration receives official approval by the overseers. It involves the establishment of a division of engineering sciences in the college whereby undergraduate instruction in engineering can be gained without signing up in the engineering school of the university, which is a graduate school leading to degrees of Master of Science in engineering and Doctor of Science.

Theater

Moving Scenery

The man who brought North Brookfield to Broadway brought Broadway to North Brookfield last night. George M. Cohan came back, triumphant, to boyhood scenes, frolicked through Eugene O'Neill's current "Ah, Wilderness," sang old, familiar Broadway melodies, in a one-night stand on North Brookfield's Town Hall stage, place of his theatrical origin nearly half a century ago.

Settees and standing rooms held 500 thrilled townsfolk, floodlighted space, about 1000 outside. Within oldtimers who "knew him when—" caught every gesture of voice and countenance; by loud-speaker those without only the words of their native son. Over amplifiers came also acclaim loud and sustained, proof that the laugh-teasing trouper of Broadway was trouping his homecoming best.

No querulous quiver of countenance, no meaningful quirk of dramatic expression escaped the fortunate 550. Trivial jests and gestures were good for a volley of handclapping, cheering, whistling, footstamping, roof-raising ructions.

A Broadway show by a Broadway cast with a local boy-who-made-good as a headliner couldn't satiate Mr. Cohan's Main Street admirers. After the curtain he sang from his repertoire, "I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby," "Venus, My Shining Star," "Over There," other old favorites. The folks liked it, called out repeatedly, "Give us more, George." It was late when he halted, turned up his coat collar, headed up North Main Street, murmured, "It's great to be home again," spent the night at Mortimer Howard's, boyhood pal.

Mayoralty

Mayor Considers Income

Mayor Mansfield always goes after the best talent, whether to hire it for the city or to ask advice. Thus with this year's tax rate of $37.10, a new all-time high, expenditures still up and collections down—the Mayor has asked business men to help him. Real estate cannot stand a higher rate so income must be obtained elsewhere. Just where is the question.

An increase in income taxes, a state bond issue with eventual distribution of the money to communities and a retail sales tax, were discussed yesterday at a small meeting attended by Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley, Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and a committee from that organization.

A larger meeting with more representative groups is now planned by Mayor Mansfield. From it all he hopes to evolve something that will bring in enough money to freeze the tax rate at least where it is.

Crime Control

Alert Taxi Driver

Somerville has been having a series of drug-store holdups. Policemen were hidden in many stores several nights to see if the bandit could be caught. Last night he appeared, entered a store, took money from the cash register and customers. The police officer could not shoot, since the customers were in the line of his fire. So he started after the man, who quickly got away. But an alert taxi driver had become suspicious of the man who wanted him to wait a minute while he went in a drug store, because he had heard the wanted bandit worked from taxicabs. So he went to another store and phoned the police.

When the bandit came out on the run, the police car also was there. When he couldn't get away, he turned, started to fire at the car. The fire was returned. The bandit fell and was taken to the hospital, where little hope was held out for him. One of the officers told him he was sorry he had to shoot. Said the bandit, "That is all right, that was your job." Once again police radio and alert citizenry had drawn in the crime net.

* * *

Gustin Gives Self Up

For 10 months the police have been looking for Steve Gustin, leader of the Gustin gang, charged with the attempt to kill Police Officer Daniel J. McDonald. Two men are now serving long terms in prison for the brutal assault on Officer McDonald. "Red" Curran, chief witness against these men, was killed by unknown assailants shortly after the trial. But Steve Gusin was still at large and to the police the case was still open despite the fact that the witness, Curran, could never testify again.

Yesterday Boston police were told over the telephone that Steve Gustin was ready to surrender in South Boston. A car full of officers raced over to the address given and Steve Gustin walked out. The arrest was as casual as most police business. Capt. Stephen J. Flaherty walked over and said, "Hello, Steve. I guess we'd better go to headquarters." Came the husky-voiced smiling reply, "That's O. K. with me, Captain."

Federal

Head Bowed Down

"Vanity," said some misguided person, probably a male of the species, "thy name is woman." But could he prove it? "Beauty shops," he might say. "What about the vast sums they spend there?" Well—let's see.

From Uncle Sam's entirely unimaginative census taker comes cold statistic to throw some light on the matter. The census, be it noted, could not possibly be prejudiced. And this is what it shows:

Spent in Massachusetts beauty parlors for 1933: $9,300,000. Spent in barber shops: $5,700,000.

Well?

* * *

Eccentric Facts

Candidate for the gallery of odd statistics. Small boy who likes to take the clock apart, please note.

Last year, 116,000 tons of ancient ships were dismantled, scrapped, sold. More than 500 hulks cheated Davy Jones' locker, and their metals were melted up for tomorrow's shovels and automobiles.

So says the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection and sees nothing odd about it.

Politics

Stuffy Elections?

There's many a slip between the marked ballot and the ballot box, in small Massachusetts towns—said no less a person than the United States Marshall today. So he plans for eagle Democratic eyes to watch in these strongholds of Republicanism.

"I shall appoint 100 deputy marshals," said Marshal John J. Murphy. "I want no such tricks as I have heard of from Dighton, where the ballots were marked and examined and the progress of the vote watched. I want no marked ballots."

So the marshal has decreed a "fairer break for Democrat and independent voters." He omitted to state whether deputies would go to towns where Democrats predominate.

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Send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. (Only one sample to a family.)
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Miss
Street
City
State
I prepare coffee by
Percolating ☐ Dripping ☐ Boiling ☐

Teaching Children to Think Taken as Educational Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

that our minds can stay young. Age is not a physical question. Mind doesn't get old. We let it get case-hardened by our physical limitations and so cease to be pleasant companions for our children to live with."

Opening the convention, Mrs. Paul Kelsey, state president, announced that the association had acquired 3000 members during the last year, making a total membership of from 19,000 to 20,000. The major legislative effort for the year, she reported, had been support of the Child Labor Amendment, of which she said:

"There was fine coöperation from the State Department of Education, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the State Federation of Labor, the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation and most of the leading educators of the State. But the opposition was too strong."

The need for educating children to live in a modern world was also emphasized by Howard B. Gill, economic adviser of the Prison Labor Authority, Washington, D. C., who was the principal speaker at the evening session. "The criminal tendencies of youth," he said, "have to do chiefly with the desire to fight, the desire to possess, and the desire to love and be loved." Of the inmates at Charlestown prison he said 95 per cent were there because these instincts had been misdirected. The proper adjustment of these desires he offered as a solution to the problem of crime.

He pointed out that the two essentials of the plan used at the State Prison Colony at Norfolk, a plan which he urged be applied to the public schools of the State, are two of the principal features in the experiment in character education being conducted in the schools of Washington, D. C., by Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools there and formerly superintendent of schools in Boston. These two things are joint participation in the direction of the affairs of the school on the part of teachers and students, and individualization through case studies and programs.

Mill Village Sells At Auction for $97,690

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—The last of the settlements in eastern Connecticut known as mill-owned villages went under the auctioneer's hammer Saturday when the Wauregan-Quinebaug Mills Company near Danielson sold 72 pieces of property including tenements, houses and parcels of unimproved land. The sale brought the company $97,690.

The bidding was run up by occupants of the buildings against outside interests when it was seen that the tenants might have the houses sold over their heads. Many of these families and their kin have occupied one home for over a half a century. The mill was founded in 1820 by Comfort Tiffany and was conducted by the Tiffany family until 1908 when it was sold to Providence interests. Houses brought prices from $300 to $4300 with the average of $2500.

Twin Oxen Popular As Schoolgirl's Pets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITCHFIELD, N. H., Oct. 30—In these days of the motorcar, of the radio, airplane, it's refreshing to see, though hardly expected, a lass with a pet that's not what you suspected.

Take Miss Judith Crowell of this town, for instance.

Her pets are two, "Buck" and "Star," twin oxen, as hard to manage as the proverbial budget, which, however, "Gee" and "Haw" with remarkable vim when their owner shouts at them.

Miss Crowell is 17, a senior at Manchester Central High School, has a horse she rides bareback if necessary.

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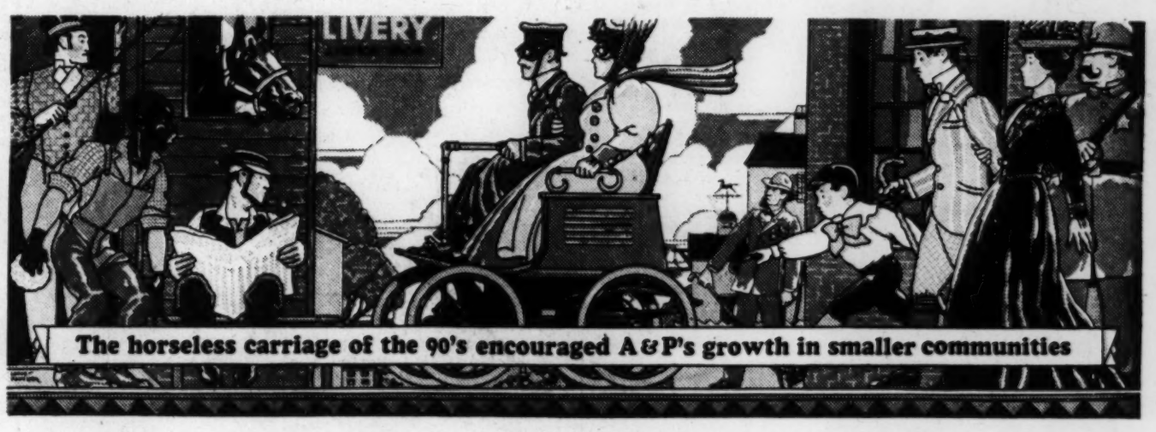

The horseless carriage of the 90's encouraged A&P's growth in smaller communities

WE, TOO, YELLED "GET A HORSE!"

WHEN the first funny-looking horseless carriages passed our stores, we had no more idea than anybody else that these ridiculous gasoline buggies would some day make the world an entirely different place. But we have lived to see the automobile change practically everything on the face of the earth.

The automobile speeded up living all over the United States. It changed tiresome journeys into pleasant jaunts. It brought city ways of living to country districts, and carried country people to shopping centers in towns and cities. People in scattered sections of the nation saw what the rest of the nation was eating and locally-raised foods became popular in every state.

The work of buying food in each individual state and distributing it all over the nation had to be done. It became essential that some organization like A&P do this work cheaply. A costly system would have discouraged nation-wide trade, and confined the sale of local products to local markets. The automobile, born in the 90's, made such an organization as A&P more necessary than ever before. The developments, the changes, and the inventions during the last 75 years in America have made the A&P today an essential part of modern life.

OUR 75TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
IS NOW IN ITS FIFTH BIG WEEK

This is the greatest sale in A&P's entire history. Examine the prices in A&P stores and remember that you can depend on a company whose reputation for high quality foods has been maintained for three-quarters of a century.

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 "WHERE ECONOMY RULES" GROWING WITH AMERICA FOR 75 YEARS 1934

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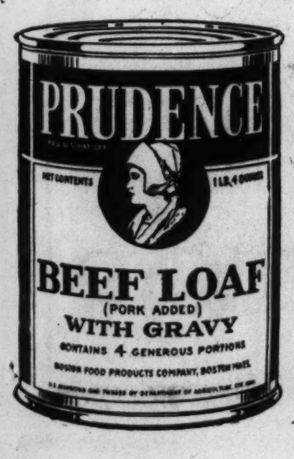

Smart, because you're ready to heat and serve a glorious dish at a moment's notice, when Prudence Beef Loaf (with gravy) is on your pantry shelf. *Smart*, because here's real home-quality food and your chef's a can opener. *Smart*, because it would cost you about 45 cents to make a Beef Loaf of such fine ingredients, and Prudence serves four *generous* portions from a 29 cent can. Be smart and try it.

Movies Place Personality Above Art

Besetting Sin in the 'Hollywood System' Is Glorification of Persons When Experience Has Shown That the Greatest Achievement Has Resulted When Personality Serves Art—Believed Era of Ego Will Pass

By E. C. Sherburne

Dramatic and Motion Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

one important picture after another in which the leading lady is Miss Insipid Pretty giving a performance of Miss Insipid Pretty, usually supporting or being supported by one or another version of Mr. Complacent Smirk?

The Cultivated Ego

This personality business at its extremes is so silly that it would not deserve serious consideration were it not the worm in the bud of the whole "Hollywood system."

Undoubtedly, screen personalities have box-office value, and as such they will always be cultivated. But let us not confuse personality values to the extent that we lose the qualities that interest the whole audience.

If you wonder why sundry women stars have disappeared from the films, consider whether or not they were sacrificed to the clothes-horse notion that women go to see certain players because they wear their gowns so well.

Such stars pass quickly because fashions change fast. Yes, the motives behind some of the things seen on the screen are just as shallow as that.

The Play's the Thing

Proof that personality is not enough is contained in the gains of receipts for Will Rogers' films whenever he has a fine story. He was greeted by good-sized audiences in "Handy Andy," a dull rehash of the henpecked husband joke, but even larger was the response of the public to the bettered material of "David Harum" and "Judge Priest."

The fluctuating receipts prove that some people want Will Rogers only in first-rate presentation, and it is these people who swell the number of those who like him in anything—his personality following.

If personality were enough, even for the devotees, the story could be omitted and the star presented in an unbroken series of closeups. That very nearly happened in "Of Human Bondage."

"Little Women" Taught a Lesson

When the "Hollywood system" takes its courage in both hands and breaks with the easy formula of exploiting personalities in undistinguished entertainment for the easily pleased, it quite invariably does a fine thing of its sort. "Little Women" got on to the screen in spite of great industry unbelief, an unbelief that was altogether justifiable on the basis of the customary interpretations of the box-office.

This film had been a leader of the amusement world during the past year. And its theme: simply the celebration of the beauty of family life when each member considers the happiness of others and not his own interests only. The vitality of the story rested upon its showing that two of the four sisters had to learn this lesson of unselfishness.

The universality of the story is indicated by the film's success outside of the United States. In Paris it has had a run of many months in a leading theater.

All Human Themes

"The House of Rothschild" has for its theme, tolerance. "One Night of Love" shows how artistic success is to be won only through unremitting study and practice. "The Last Gentleman" rebukes self-seeking. "What Every Woman Knows" punctures complacency. "Our Daily Bread" builds security for a group of unemployed on the basis of self-help.

The reader can expand this list indefinitely with illustrations of a common-sense use in films of the materials of human experience. Such films in themselves are criticisms of the wishful-thinking stories that are built on the Rich-Girl-Marries-Poor-Boy formula, the hero finally being handed a fortune on a silver salver for no merit of his own.

This sort of thing is sham drama, sham democracy and sham romance; merely an expression of an empty dream for futile persons.

Must Have Good Story

The foregoing may seem to disregard the promise that was made at the beginning of these articles that they would largely be engaged with the average motion-picture product. Well-known pictures are mentioned merely by way of illustrating elements that equally well enter into thoroughly considered program films.

Only when we have a type of picture that is concerned with preserving the integrity of basic story ideas, can we expect much in the way of important work by directors and players. Sometimes directors emerge from the mediocre demands that are made upon them, and impart individual flavor to a picture.

But the system does not, because of its very nature, encourage the sort of expression that reflects the director's mentality in the finished film. Too often the studio is satisfied with the work of a script-shooter, who adds nothing and takes nothing away from the letter of his book of directions. A script-shooter among directors, is worthy of no more esteem than a cuff-shooter among actors.

Those who have been saying that Will Rogers is not an actor were refuted when he appeared as David Harum, and left a good deal of Will Rogers in his dressing room. Miss Myrna Loy has been showing in recent pictures an ability to place the character in front of herself and serve it.

There is current an independent film, "King Kelly of the U. S. A.," in which Ferdinand Gottschalk does a fine piece of characterization. C. Aubrey Smith lends characterization authority to every picture in which he appears. Charles Chaplin submerges himself in the invented personage that he plays in all his films.

Let us remember, however, that there can be in films no such thing as acting as the term is used on the stage. This is because the actor's work in films must ever be a two-thirds quantity at its best.

He has his material and himself, but lacks the completing element of the response of the audience at the time of the performance. Having no audience to tell him when he is missing his best effects, the film player can only approximate, by means of his imagination and experience, the possibilities of acting as it is practised in the theater. It may be said that the director should be a substitute for the audience; and so he is in some degree, but no individual, however clever, can register the effect that comes from mass response.

This brings us to one of the greatest difficulties of film production: how is it possible to foresee the audience reaction? One way is to deal in hokum—in the timeworn devices that always have moved audiences to tears and laughter. The trouble with hokum is that it is so stale essentially that it needs to be most artfully disguised, and few there are who have ingenuity enough to apply the camouflage. Another way is to use the formula and humanize that. The third way, the hardest, is to trust your material to yield entertainment out of itself. One must have courage to take the risk, and a free hand.

By its very nature the system cannot as a policy give its artists a free hand. So we should not unthinkingly demand what the system is not geared to deliver. It must have productions brought in under the time schedule, for there are release dates to be met.

The burden of proof rests upon the artist, and he may buck the system only at the expense of possibly losing for his fellow workers some of their hard-won freedom.

When a director achieves comparative independence within the system, and the right to do the thing as he sees it—with a generous allowance of time and capital—he damages the whole cause of progressiveness in films when he permits himself to go "haywire" on eccentricities of effect, leaving the mainline of the business in hand to dance among the orchids in vales of his too personal fancy.

Dignity

Courtesy Twentieth Century Pictures

Scene From 'The House of Rothschild,' Starring George Arliss

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Sundays: Nov. 11 and 25; 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 9:30-9:45 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

MUSKEGON—Thursdays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

TULSA—First and third Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc-214m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m. KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON—Sundays, 3:45-4:00 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

PORT ARTHUR—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc-238m.

WESLACO—Sundays, 3:00-3:15 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sundays, 7:02-7:15 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 8, 9, 10, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Roman Catholic Attack Provoked, Mexico Declares

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 29 (AP)—Officials of the National Revolutionary (Government) Party Saturday night charged Roman Catholics with deliberately provoking Government attacks in order to provoke "intervention of foreign influences and foreign governments."

With events in the church-state conflict apparently moving toward crisis, the statement of the party officials—which gave no details—was taken to refer to attacks by United States Roman Catholic publications on Ambassador Josephus Daniels for remarks in an address he delivered recently.

(Daniels' speech, which he informed the State Department, was confined to educational matters, drew fire because he quoted briefly remarks of Geen. Plutarco Elias Calles, which demanded that Mexico "rescue" her youth from "claws of the clerical.")

Meanwhile, the newspaper El Nacional published letters which it held proved its contention that Mexican Roman Catholics were organizing against the Government, and promised evidence that the church seeks foreign intervention.

Protestant Pastors' Licenses Are Revoked

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 29 (By U. P.)—The anti-religious campaign directed against Roman Catholic opposition to socialization of Mexican schools has been extended to Protestants, according to advices from Chihuahua.

The newspaper Universal reported that state authorities there followed up their action closing all Roman Catholic churches by revoking all licenses of Protestant pastors in its jurisdiction.

Although militant agitation against the educational reform has been attributed largely to Roman Catholics, the amendment to the Constitution eliminates religious instruction in general from the curricula, and does not specify Roman Catholic teachers.

Various other measures before Congress likewise are aimed to repress religious influences in general. One bill would keep all members of religious cults from the civil service, prohibit attendance of civil servants at any religious service and empower the executive to suspend any publication supporting a religious creed.

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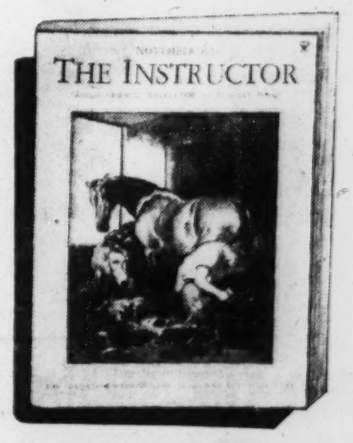
Published by F. A. OWEN PUBLISHING COMPANY, W. B. Bundy, Advertising Director. Home Office and Plant, Dansville, N. Y. George V. Rumage, in New York. C. E. Gardner in Chicago. Simpson-Reilly Company, in Los Angeles and San Francisco.



WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY

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"Extremely gratified with the number and high character of inquiries produced!"

"For 16 years we have found THE INSTRUCTOR always heads the list in the ratio of results to dollars expended."

THE INSTRUCTOR
The Leading Classroom Magazine for Elementary Teachers

Siamese People Admire King Who Threatens to Abdicate; Prajadhipok Is No Visionary

No Revolution Expected Among Millions of His Subjects Who Know Nothing of Monarch's Controversy Over Curtailment of Powers

By Edward E. Brodie

Former Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary from the United States to Siam.

Prajadhipok, who is threatening to abdicate unless the constitutional government of Siam withdraws its plan to further curtail the royal prerogatives, is in a unique position. He is probably the only man in the entire kingdom who holds the firm allegiance—amounting almost to worship—of the great majority of the Siamese people, who until two years ago had never heard of such a document as a constitution and today are not aware of its true political significance. It is this personal admiration and respect of his millions of subjects that strengthens the attitude of the monarch in his present effort to keep his royal rights.

It is quite conceivable that the abdication of King Prajadhipok would precipitate a revolution in a country that has existed under an absolute ruler for hundreds of years. This absolutism has continued until recently when Prajadhipok consented to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy which he had himself hoped to bring about in a more gradual and orderly fashion.

The Siamese as a nation have a deep and peculiar veneration for their King. The abdication of Prajadhipok would inevitably mean the fall of the dynasty and the election of a president or the assumption of power by a dictator. This would possibly mean chaos to the same degree as followed the fall of the empire in China.

Oriental mentality is quite similar wherever found. And the prevalence of illiteracy in the Orient is one reason for autocracy. The autocracy has been fairly benevolent under the sway of the Chakri dynasty.

Dates Back to 1925

Transformation of the Government of Siam from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy was conceived by King Prajadhipok the very night he assumed the throne on Nov. 26, 1925. His brother, Rama VI, who had ruled the country since 1910, after their father, the famous Chulalongkorn, had no such modern views.

Rama VI possessed great personal charm, held the loyalty of the masses, played magnificently and glamorously, but responsibilities of administration were directed by favorites, aided by 200 foreigners who served in technical capacities. It was the late Lord Northcliffe who said that entertainment in the palace of Rama was more lavish than at the Court of St. James's.

Prajadhipok is no visionary. Devoted to his country, notwithstanding his long absences abroad, he felt that a limited constitutional régime should be established, but he then felt no reason for haste. He was the seventh king of a dynasty which has functioned so successfully that Siam stood alone in southern Asia as the only free and independent nation. He made his plans carefully and gradually, appointing a supreme council of state composed of five senior princes, and providing for a legislative council of ministers which, with others, all named by the sovereign, had a membership of 40.

The country, with a balanced budget, was prosperous, the people were content, the new King was a conservator of public revenues, and he seriously set about the preparation of a constitution which he believed could be adapted to the mentality of his partially literate followers.

Not Used to Revolts

Siam was not accustomed to revolutionary disturbances. The natives are good-natured and as indolent as the general run of people who live in a tropical climate. So in 1931 Prajadhipok came to the United States without misgivings, leaving his half-brother, Prince Paribatra of Nagara Svarga, in the position of regent.

It was during that comparatively brief period that this ambitious and reactionary royal personage worked furiously to devise a constitutional formula that would with one hand hold out to the people a representative system of government, while maintaining in the other complete control of the principal places of power for members of the reigning family. He had traveled quite a distance on this path when the King returned.

While the details of what came next are somewhat obscure, it is freely admitted that when a sudden revolt shook the whole country, the king quietly and graciously acquiesced in the new deal. While it lost him the support and coöperation of the princes who were fitted by training and experience for ministerial posts, it enabled him to view the banishment of Paribatra with equanimity.

Government positions are no longer princely pickings, it being a constitutional stipulation that members of the royal household are barred from cabinet posts. The wisdom of this inhibition may well be questioned as it relegated to private life such men as the capable and cultured Prince Damrong Rajanubhab.

Reaction

The counter revolution of the summer of 1933 was futile, although temporary occupation of the central airdrome and plant at Donmuang caused considerable uneasiness. The movement represented an undisguised attempt to regain for members of the royal family the various prerogatives and benefits they had enjoyed for generations under a system of absolutism. The principal stabilizing factor was His Majesty King Prajadhipok, who sincerely desires to lead his people along the broad road of constitutional government and to reform the abuses that were common under his immediate predecessor.

There is slight comparison between the Siamese Revolution and those of some other countries, but it is significant that army chieftains resented salary decreases which came as one of the government economy measures. Moreover, the germs of political unrest stirred in the breasts of a number of Siamese, who had been educated abroad and who chafed under conditions which restricted career advancement.

A youth of Siam, after seeing countless opportunities for individualism abroad, found them denied to him upon return to his native land. He could rise, but the top positions in the Government were generally reserved for those born to the purple. Most of these young men had been trained in the United States and England where the accident of birth counts for little in the selection of government leaders, and where merit is recognized, no matter how lowly the beginnings.

The Simple Life

Communism has had no part in the Asiatic drama as played in Siam. The people are by nature conservative and there has been no oppression in their routine to excite them to rally around communistic standards. Their needs are few. The rice fields and fishing streams provide sustenance. The problem of sufficient clothing does not exist.

They are allowed to cultivate their paddy lands in peace and they would be the first to resist any attempt to socialize their belongings. Rice is the life-food of the country and in a one-crop land, where agricultural conditions are simliar to those of Japan, but where living is easier and land is plentiful, it may be expected that agrarian legislation will occupy an important place in parliamentary deliberations.

The only sizable foreign colony is represented by 250,000 Chinese in Bangkok, but the Siamese Government has been steadfast in its refusal to discuss treaty relations with its huge northern neighbor, and the alien population of the capital is not difficult to control.

Foreign Eyes

Keenest interest in Siam's internal political affairs is naturally evidenced by Great Britain and France. The reason is chiefly geographical. Forty years ago the French cast covetous eyes on the kingdom, and the invasion of 1893 cost Siam all of her possessions on the left bank of the Mekhong. For 12 years French troops occupied Siamese territory, evacuating Chantabun in 1905.

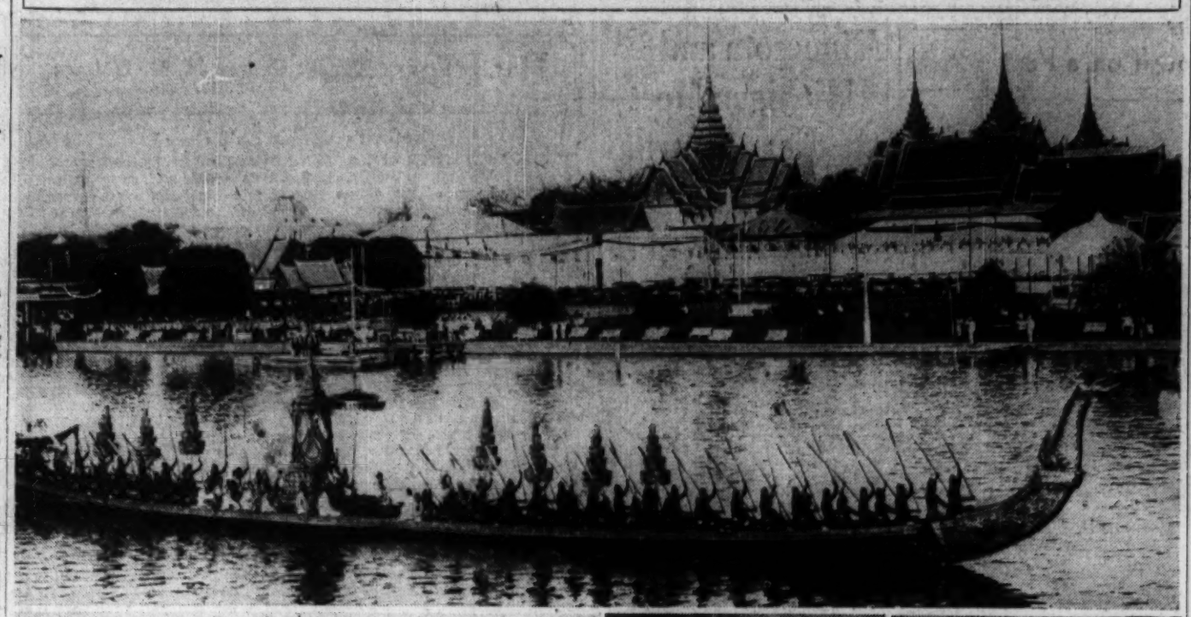
The Cambodian provinces were ceded to France in 1907, and two years later the suzerainty of the Malay states of Trengganu, Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis was transferred to Great Britain. Siam, now with an area greater than that of Great Britain and Ireland, remains a buffer state between French Indo-China and British Burma, a situation particularly satisfactory to British interests, which dominate the commerce of the country. Whatever protection a charter membership in the League of Nations guarantees to Siam may become a problem of the future, but there is no indication of interference by either of her powerful neighbors.

With the opening of Siam's first Parliament by King Prajadhipok, absolute government disappeared to make way for an experiment which naturally attracted world wide interest.

Could a people of ten millions, whose knowledge of self government is almost wholly lacking, meet the responsibility with a true appreciation of the blessings of democracy?

The answer was not to be written immediately. And the new developments which have culminated with the reported abdication of the King, indicate that Siam stands, not at the end of a chapter, but at the beginning of a new uncharted period.

'Supreme Arbiter of Ebb and Flow of the Tides' Holds On to His Prerogatives



Upper: © Publishers' Photo Service. Lower Center: Wide World. Lower Right: © International

Siam's Monarch Has Many Ancient and Fantastic Titles

Upper—The King's Royal Barge on the River Menam at Bangkok, With White-Uniformed Officers on the Shore Saluting as the Monarch Goes by Under One of His Umbrellas—He's Known as "The Owner of Twenty-four Umbrellas." Lower Left—One of the Canals at Bangkok Full of Busy Little Boats. Lower Center—Queen Rambaibarni. Lower Right—King Prajadhipok.

Protection of Lions From Tourists Proposed in South African Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A flying squad for the Kruger National Park is proposed, not to protect the tourists from the lions, but to protect the lions from the tourists!

According to Commander C. P. Newton, director of publicity for Cape Town, there is a risk of the game reserve being ruined by tourists being allowed to break the regulations and frighten the animals.

"The reserve is a wonderful spectacle because the animals are indifferent to motorcars," Commander Newton said at the recent National Publicity Conference here. "The rule is that cars shall not leave the road nor tourists molest the animals. But motorists drive off the roads and over the veld, chasing the lions to get closer views of them, and even leaving their cars to stalk the animals with the idea of getting photographs.

"Up to now the animals have not learned to associate human beings with motorcars, and so they are not afraid of motorcars. But they soon will be."

New Zealand's Plans For Duke Informal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—In announcing the itinerary for the Duke of Gloucester's visit to New Zealand, which will last from Dec. 15 to Jan. 27, Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of the Dominion, asks that speeches and addresses be reduced to a minimum. The itinerary, says the Governor-General, has been arranged with four objects in view—that undue strain will not be imposed on His Royal Highness; that public expenditure be reduced to a minimum; that opportunities be provided for as many as possible to see the King's son, including school children, and to enable the Duke to "carry away with him deep and lasting impressions of the loyalty of New Zealanders and of the beauties of the country's natural scenery."

Textbooks Freed Of National Bias Sought by League

Intellectual Coöperation Organization Sponsors New Peace Moves

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Study of international relations is a subject which is becoming of increasing interest to the world, it is stated in a report to the League of Nations by the Intellectual Coöperation Organization.

A program for the coming year includes study of the formation of an intellectual élite, and the origins of western civilization.

A vast new field, that of social and political science, has been opened up to intellectual coöperation as a result of the initiative taken in 1933 and 1934 by Prof. James T. Shotwell and M. Edouard Herriot, chairman of the governing body of the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation.

It is proposed: 1. To draw up a list of the institutions and organizations which engage, in the different countries and internationally, either in research or teaching in the field of social and political science; 2. To initiate research into the principles and methods of the various subjects into which they may be divided, and 3. To undertake a series of studies of certain specific problems. The first of these studies will concern the effects of mechanization on modern civilization.

Another interesting proposal, in the educational sphere, is that which concerns the revision of school textbooks. The committee on intellectual coöperation contemplates supplementing the improvement schemes now in existence by the preparation of a standard draft bilateral agreement for the abolition of differences in the interpretation of certain historical events in the textbooks now in use.

"We believe," says the report, "that no work for international organization in the world, for an international order and, consequently, for peace, will be durable, or even possible, if not accompanied by a corresponding effort in the intellectual sphere."

Smuggled Aliens Arrested

LEWISTON, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—Concealed behind bushes along a highway, six aliens were arrested here today shortly after they were smuggled into this country in a Niagara River rowboat.

LUSHUS TABLE JELLIES
"The Secret's in the Flavour Cake"
G. HAVINDEN, 9 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4

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But there are small sizes to be had if you know where to go for them—beautiful chic little models made by Small Size Fashion Specialists. Schofields is one of those places. They are filling the definite need of Small Size Clothes. They have a special department entirely separate from their other fashion sections. Here there are no big sizes at all and everyday coats and dresses are sold without a stitch of alteration to the delight of many "little women" who know now where to end their search.
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separate SMALL SIZE DEPARTMENT
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Striped, checked and plain designs and colourings.
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RATIONAL TAILORING
Making new friends— and keeping the old

Mr. H. P. Price, Managing Director of The Fifty Shilling Tailors

A FEW WEEKS AGO I was discussing various aspects of the business with our Inspectors and one of the subjects which came up was our advertising. Some of them seemed to be a little anxious. They were afraid lest our recent advertising should be giving the impression that we are devoting too much attention to the professional and business man.

It is a fair point, and I am concerned that we should all be clear on it. The Inspectors all know that in the old days our appeal was mainly directed to the working classes; they know that during the last two years the number of professional and business men who have come to us for Suits has increased enormously. This has taken place in the natural course of development. Our business has grown in the remarkable way it has, because, apparently, we have been able to satisfy two classes whose requirements are supposed to be different. Why have we been able to satisfy them? I think I can see the explanation.

WHO IS THE WORKING MAN?

As far as I can see the only difference between the "working man" and the "professional man" in the matter of clothes, at any rate, is that the working man does not always wear his best while he is at work and the professional man does. One has to be well-dressed all the time; the other only when he's going out to enjoy himself. When a young engineer, for example, goes out for an evening's pleasure, what is there to distinguish him from the young man who works in the City, or at the University?

THE AVERAGE MAN

My business is with this large body of men who like to be well-dressed without having to pay more than they can afford for it. Rational Tailoring caters for these; it provides the right style to satisfy their personal ideas of good taste and smartness; it provides British cloth which satisfies their sense of value; and it provides these things at two reasonable prices—50/- and 75/- (no extras in both cases)—which satisfy their pockets.

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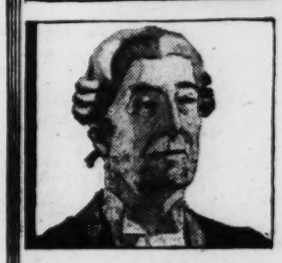

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Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

She brings you England's Choicest Lavender

Lavender direct from England—the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years—is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialities that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.
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VAUXHALL

Best Exchange Offers
KIRBYS
100 CAR SHOWROOMS SOUTHPORT. 18, NEWINGTON, LIVERPOOL.

Welcome ..... 'SUIT TIME'

Post Orders Accepted
A perfect example of an unlined Cardigan Suit in Self-coloured Novelty Basket-patterned Tweed. The belted Coat has a stitched collar; the Skirt with its panel back and front, hangs well. Nigger, Black, Blue, Green and Brown. Small Women's, Women's and Outsize.
35/6
KENDAL MILNE & CO. MANCHESTER

Big Ten Conference Football—Mako Leads College Tennis Players—Hockey

Gene Mako No. 1 Intercollegiate Tennis Player

Gil Hunt and Jack Tidball Ranked No. 2 and 3, Respectively

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California star, is the ranking intercollegiate singles player for the 1934 season, Morris Duane, chairman of the intercollegiate committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, announced yesterday.

Gilbert A. Hunt of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Jack P. Tidball of University of California at Los Angeles, were placed No. 2 and No. 3 in singles competition. Tidball ranked No. 1 last year.

Mako, with Philip Castlin also of southern California, were designated the ranking doubles team with Tidball and Charles H. Church, another University of California at Los Angeles player, ranked second and Martyn Buxby and Bertram Weltens of the University of Texas, third. The rankings follow:

Singles

1. C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California.
2. Gilbert A. Hunt, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
3. Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles.
4. Wilbur E. Hess, Rice Institute.
5. William B. Reese, Georgia School of Technology.

The remaining 10 positions, in order, went to Martyn Buxby, University of Texas; Kendall H. Cram, Tulane University; Gene Smith, University of California; Edward Sutter, Tulane; S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard; E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham; Carl Holmes, University of California; Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton; Leonard S. Patterson, California Tech, and George C. Stevens, Yale.

Doubles

1. C. Gene Mako and Philip Castlin, University of Southern California.
2. Jack P. Tidball and Charles H. Church, University of California at Los Angeles.
3. Martyn Buxby and Bertram Weltens, University of Texas.
4. Gene Smith and Carl Holmes, University of California.
5. Edward Sutter and Kendall H. Cram, Tulane University.

Five other doubles teams, in order of their ranking: Leo M. Brady and Carl W. Smalley, University of Texas; R. J. Minnich and M. H. Whitman, Princeton; Edward W. Mansfield and George C. Stevens, Yale; Maxwell Davidson and Trevor Weiss, University of Chicago, and William T. Tilden 3d, and Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton.

Champions Lack Sponsor

DETROIT, Oct. 30 (AP)—Lack of a sponsor will prevent the White Star Athletic Club of Detroit from defending its National A. A. U. hockey championship this winter, it developed today. The White Star Club won the 1934 title by beating fast skating amateur clubs from Boston, Baltimore and New York. Members of the club may continue to play, but they will not be under the White Star colors. The Stars, after winning the national title, lost to the Moncton Hawks, Moncton, Ont., for the North American amateur championship.

Following Through on a Punt

L. Wendel Walker '35
Indiana University Football Team

Baseball Checks Mailed to Teams In Series Pool

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Wives of the Detroit and St. Louis Cardinal ball playing regulars, managers and coaches can start their big shopping tours at once. Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis has mailed their husbands' World Series checks.

Taxes reduced the players' pool from the original, unofficial estimate, but the players received some good-sized checks. The Cardinals received $137,739.19 as the winners' share, cutting their melon into 25 full shares of $5389.57 each and dividing $3000 among eight members of their baseball family. Charley Gelbert, whose baseball career was halted by a hunting accident, received $1000 from his liberal mates.

The vanquished Detroit Tigers received $91,826.13 of which 26 players, coaches and Manager Mickey Cochrane received full shares of $3354.68 each. The remainder was cut into six slices, Neil Conway getting $1677.34 as the largest of the six.

On the basis of their shareholding plans, each New York Giant regular received $913.07, each New York Yankee regular received $763.09. The player pool for each of the runner-up teams was $24,596.29.

Joe Medwick, Cardinal outfielder and Third Baseman Marvin Owen of the Tigers, who stopped the final ball game with their big battle around third base, each received full shares from the commissioner, indicating that the commissioner had decided to let the incident drop at least without plastering either or both with fines.

Each third-place team, the Cleveland Indians and the Chicago Cubs, received a pool of $16,397.53 for distribution; each of the fourth-place clubs, the Boston teams in each league, received a total of $8198.76.

Yorkshire Victor in Rugby

BELFAST, Ire., Oct. 29 (Canadian Press)—Yorkshire defeated Ulster, 6 to 3, in a Rugby match Saturday.

New York Giants To Put at Least A Dozen on Block

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30 (AP)—The New York Giants are in for some kind of shakeup, Bill Terry, their manager, let it be known in an interview here yesterday.

Excepting Mel Ott, outfielder, and Carl Hubbell, ace hurler, Terry said at least a dozen Giants are on the auction block, that he has $125,000 to spend for new material, and as far as managing the club goes, he'll be solely responsible.

Here to arrange plans in connection with the Giants' spring tour, Terry was greeted by a group of major-league players including Ott and Charley Dressen, manager of the Cincinnati Reds.

Terry said his plans for the Giants were "plenty."

"Almost anything anybody wants," he said, "is for sale or trade. Not Ott or Hubbell, of course. I wouldn't think of selling either of them."

"I had to laugh," he continued, "when there was a story that we were going to trade Hubbell and $50,000 for Dizzy Dean. I wouldn't trade them even though Dizzy—and the other Dean too—is a great pitcher.

"I'm ready to spend lots for a shortstop," he said. "Not because Travis Jackson needs any help at short, but because we need strength at third, and 'Stoney' can play a great third base. And besides, he'll last longer there than at short."

He said Hughey Critz had "a wonderful year at second and we're counting on him again."

"As for first base," he said, "I'm looking for my successor. I'm getting old—36 right now—and I feel 45 after every ball game. But until I find somebody I can't beat, I'll be there."

Terry batted .352 last season and fielded sensationally for one of his best years.

Minnesota and Michigan Meet Next Saturday

Former Is Strong Favorite for Big Ten Gridiron Game

Big Ten Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	48	0	1.000
Illinois	2	0	21	19	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	48	12	1.000
Purdue	1	0	14	0	1.000
Ohio State	2	1	74	20	.667
Iowa	1	1	32	55	.500
Wisconsin	0	1	0	14	.000
Northwestern	0	2	13	48	.000
Michigan	0	2	6	34	.000
Indiana	0	2	0	54	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—An old canard gets a test in the high-light game of the Big Ten football title race, at Minneapolis, this weekend. This exaggerated slogan says, "If Michigan can't beat Minnesota, Minnesota will beat itself." Michigan proved last Saturday it always has a chance against even the strongest teams in the Conference. Yet at this time a Wolverine victory this week-end seems so inconceivable it surely will be a case of the Gophers beating themselves if it transpires.

Seldom has Minnesota displayed such dominating power as in its 48-to-12 victory over Iowa, and in the earlier non-Conference triumphs. At the same time Michigan was losing its third contest in four starts, 7 to 6, to Illinois. Some Wolverine followers point to an omen in this result, saying Michigan is growing stronger. Illinois should have been not one point, but several touchdowns, better.

"Stagg fears Purdue," another bewhiskered gridiron slogan, comes out for its annual airing this week. It is Shaughnessy doing the fearing now at Chicago. A week ago the phrase would have carried the old load of irony. However, since the Maroons were scored on, though winning 19 to 6, by lowly Missouri, previously pointless, and Purdue acquired momentum defeating Carnegie Tech, 20 to 0, the Boilermakers loom as strong on the Midway as in several seasons past.

Defeated Teams Meet

Defeated teams clash in the other two Conference engagements, Wisconsin invading Northwestern and Iowa attacking Indiana. Illinois, with its second title hurdle negotiated, receives the United States Military Academy, sometimes known as West Point or the Army.

Ohio State, which showed Northwestern slow but irresistible power on the ground and bewildering speed in the air, should be able to win with reserves in visiting Western Reserve at Cleveland. Those who saw their performance at Evanston, Ill., will not be surprised if the Buckeyes go through the season with only the 14-to-13 Illinois game on the wrong side of the ledger.

Scoreless Tie in 1933

Minnesota, with Michigan out of the way, will begin looking for national football laurels, through Indiana, Chicago and Wisconsin. With a powerful line, and every man on the team blocking enthusiastically, it is difficult to see how anybody, even Michigan with its jinx, is going to beat Minnesota. The Gophers made two touchdowns before Iowa got its hands on the ball, except for kick-offs. F. L. Lund '35, halfback, made the first, running 11 yards after receiving a lateral pass from G. E. Seidel '36, quarterback. Julius Alfonse '36, halfback, ran 79 yards for the second. Alfonse participated in a series of short gains and circled left end for the third. The great plunging of Stanley C. Kostka '35, fullback, brought three touchdowns, and G. E. Roscoe '36, halfback, made one. William Bevan '36, guard, kicked five after points.

Michigan and Minnesota played a scoreless tie last year, and anything of this kind Saturday would be a moral victory for the Wolverines. The Ann Arbor boys showed great improvement against Illinois on defense as well as offense. Michigan scored after recovering an Illinois fumble on the 27-yard line. From here J. W. Regeczi '35, halfback, threw a forward pass to C. M. Savato '35, end, who tossed a lateral to the other end, W. F. Ward '35, and the great hurdler and jumper sped over the goal. It was Ward's toe, however, which missed the important after point.

More and better reserves are needed at Chicago. This became apparent when the Maroon substitutes allowed Missouri to score last Saturday, and it took the best efforts of the veteran triumvirate, J. J. Berwanger '36, E. B. Nyquist '36, fullback, and T. E. Flinn '35, quarterback, to even things up by half time. And it was the fourth quarter before the Chicago machine got clicking again, after E. C. Patterson '36, center, blocked a Tiger punt. Flinn was credited with two touchdowns and Berwanger one. The latter averaged eight yards' gain in 22 attempts at advancing the ball. It is safe to assume Coach C. D. Shaughnessy will send all his regulars after Purdue from the start in an effort to reverse last year's result, a victory, 14 to 0, for the Boilermakers.

To Purdue's famed point-making pair, Duane Purvis and E. J. Carter '35, halfbacks, have now been added L. W. Decker '35, halfback, and J. W. Drake '37, fullback. Carter was the only one in this quartet who did not score a touchdown against Carnegie Tech; but he contributed his share of the yardage. D. D. Toriello '35, quarterback, converted two after-points. It is apparent the Boilermakers, after a halting start, are destined to say something about the Big Ten title.

Running Game Lacking

Possibly both Indiana and Iowa look upon their meeting at Bloomington as a chance to wrestle with somebody their own size. The Hoosiers took a vacation while the Hawkeyes may be none the better for having opposed Minnesota. Iowa found some consolation in scoring twice last week, Passes, R. C. Crayne '36, fullback, to F. P. Jakoubek '37, end, earned the first touchdown, while G. E. Teyro '36, quarterback, threw a pass to B. A. Page '35, end, for the second. The slashing running game, with excellent blocking, which made Iowa with Crayne and O. E. Simmons '37, halfback, the sensation of the early season, was lacking. They may get going again, playing the Hoosiers, who were beaten two weeks ago 21 to 0, by Chicago. Iowa and Indiana did not play last year.

Illinois, evening up with Ohio State and Michigan for one point defeats last year, hopes to continue against the Army, which defeated the Illini, 6 to 0, a year ago. Army's 20-to-12 victory over Yale, however, makes it look like a big task for the Illini. The latter marched 72 yards for the touchdown J. J. Theodore '37, fullback, made against Michigan, and L. L. Lindberg '36, halfback, kicked the after point.

Ohio State showed Northwestern a bewildering offensive, after the Wildcats helped G. D. Potter '35, their quarterback, run the opening kickoff back 92 yards for their only touchdown. The Buckeyes opened with forward and lateral passing, subsided to old-style sand-lot stuff, then began to slant right and left for long gains and again broke into forwards and laterals until they had Northwestern all but demoralized. It was early evident they held the balance of power. The touchdowns were made by H. E. Wetzel '37, full back, R. J. Heekin '35, halfback, F. A. Boucher '36, halfback, and J. N. McAfee '36, fullback. Ohio has a great supply of good substitutes.

Wisconsin was defeated, 19 to 0, by Notre Dame.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Football's Season Half Over

LAST Saturday found the United States college football season of 1934 finishing up the first half of its schedule and, as we expected, the results of the games figured more in helping to determine sectional or conference titles than in helping to solve which eleven will have the best claim on the championship of the entire country. In only three cases teams with a chance to claim national honors, or be in position to receive an invitation to play in the Rose Bowl next New Year's Day, failed to keep their slates clean. Holy Cross in the East was put out of the competition by Colgate, a team which had previously lost to Ohio State, but which promises to make things interesting so far as its own section of the country is concerned. Louisiana State University, although it is charged with a tie game against Rice, helped along a possible claim by defeating Vanderbilt to the tune of 29 to 0, which would seem to indicate that Capt. L. McC. Jones, late of the United States Military Academy coaching staff, has a very promising eleven at Baton Rouge. California lost its chance to represent the Pacific coast at Pasadena when it was defeated by Washington 13 to 7 and that team will now have to fight it out with Stanford and Washington State for the honor. Washington meets Stanford, Nov. 10, and then the Huskies meet Washington State Nov. 24. As Stanford does not play Washington State, it has but to win from Washington to at least tie for the title, as its games with U. C. L. A., and California should be fairly easy, although the Golden Bears can be depended upon to force the Cardinals to the limit.

Army, Navy, Princeton and Dartmouth Look Very Good

Minnesota, Alabama, Princeton and Tulane had rather easy competition last Saturday, and were expected to keep their slates clean without too much trouble; but in the East, three of the leading teams were facing serious opposition, and for two of them it was the first time they had been up against a major opponent this fall. All three came through successfully, and they are going to make things interesting before the season is over, as they will come together later. Against Harvard, Dartmouth showed that Head Coach Earl H. Blaik and his assistants have certainly made good use of their time at Hanover, even though Harvard made a very poor showing against the Big Green after having encouraged its followers to believe by its play against Holy Cross the previous week that it was going places. If Dartmouth can get by its nemesis—Yale—this Saturday, the Indian from New Hampshire should face Princeton in a game which will make or break one or the other's Bowl possibilities. West Point also faced its first serious opposition, and it met it successfully; in fact, the score of 20-to-12 hardly shows just what may be expected from the Cadets in later games. Navy added Pennsylvania to its list of 1934 victims, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the Army-Navy game next December is going to be one of the greatest gridiron battles these two service schools have staged in a number of years. It may well be the game to decide the eastern title, provided the Cadets and Midshipmen can hurdle Notre Dame, Illinois and Pittsburgh on their way to their final game of the season.

Nebraska and Rice in the Picture

Nebraska and Rice of the Big Six and Southwest Conferences are still in the picture. The Cornhuskers are now on their way successfully to defend their Big Six title, thanks to the fact that they were able to score the point-after Saturday, while Iowa State missed its. The value of getting this point-after is still very great, and Illinois is another big college that was able to testify to that fact Saturday. The Rice Owls now have the honor of being the team that beat the team that beat Notre Dame. In other words, the Rice eleven won from Texas, 20 to 9, and many followers of that Conference are already ready to give the title to the Owls. The fact that they held Louisiana State to a 9-to-9 tie doesn't hurt their standing after the way L. S. U. disposed of Vanderbilt last Saturday.

New Pro Football Marks in Prospect

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—At least two new records are in prospect in the National Football League this season.

The champion Chicago Bears have scored 182 points in seven games and are almost certain to top the total of 244 points piled up by the New York Giants in 1933.

The Detroit Lions, also a western division leader, are trying for a defensive mark. So far they have not been scored on and have yielded only 835 yards to their opponents.

Green Bay's packers set the pace in the aerial department. They have completed 41 out of 98 tosses.

In the east the Giants are the best defensive team to date, yielding 1256 yards. The Pirates of Pittsburgh have completed the most passes, 49 out of 147 tries. Official team statistics follow:

	Yards Gained	Oppo Yards	Pass Tried	Pass Comp
Eastern Division				
New York	1328	1256	71	23
Boston	1631	1563	79	21
Brooklyn	570	1122	66	15
Pittsburgh	1928	2383	147	49
Philadelphia	1150	1419	99	22
Western Division				
Chicago Bears	2447	1100	110	34
Detroit	1991	838	77	26
Green Bay	1438	1384	98	41
Chicago Cards	937	958	86	21
Cincinnati	822	2210	105	29

World Figure Skating Dates Are Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The 1935 world figure skating championships will be staged in Europe during February, according to reports reaching here recently. The women's championships will be held at Vienna, Austria, on Feb. 9 and 10, and the championships for men will take place at Budapest, Hungary, Feb 16 and 17.

The European championships, men, women and pairs, will be held at St. Moritz, in Switzerland, Jan. 24 to 26. The European speed skating championships are scheduled for Helsingfors, Finland, Feb. 2 and 4, while the world speed skating events will be held at Oslo, Norway, Feb. 16 and 17.

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Ching Johnson, the New York Rangers' big defenseman, is still a holdout. Ching conferred with Col. John S. Hammond, boss of the Rangers, yesterday, but left the Garden without getting the Colonel to see that he should have $7000 a year. Meanwhile, Earl Seibert, who had been a partner of Johnson's in the holdout league, reported to Lester Patrick at the Rangers' training camp in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG—This is "weeding-out week" with both the Rangers and the Montreal Maroons, who play the second of their exhibition games tonight after ending in a 2-to-2 tie Saturday night. The Ranger camp includes 19 players while over at the Maroon camp Tommy Gorman had 18 players working out. After the third and last game of the exhibition series the ax will start to fall.

OSHAWA, Ont.—Joe Simpson also has started the task of trimming the New York Americans' squad. Red Doran has been transferred to the Boston Bruins, while three others have been sent to International League teams, Hal Picketts going to Syracuse, Red Jackson to New Haven and Rolan Reeves to the Buffalo Bisons. Picketts and Jackson played with the Americans last year.

WINDSOR, Ont.—The Detroit Red Wings and Toronto Maple Leafs will renew their feud of last year's Stanley Cup playoffs when they tangle here Thursday night in an exhibition game. It will be the first real test of the season for the two clubs.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—It's still early in the season, but the Boston Bruins and the Montreal Canadiens engaged in a rough-and-tumble battle last night in the first game ever played in Saint John by two National League teams. The Bruins won, 2 to 1, only after the last period was delayed for 12 minutes by fisticuffs in which Nelson Crutchfield, fresh from the amateur ranks and now third-line center with the Canadiens, and Johnny Gagnon and Jean Pusie of the Bruins participated.

Class C Squash Tennis Under Way With 13 Entries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The lesser lights of squash tennis, comprising those not yet ranked, started their season yesterday when the first round of the metropolitan Class C team championship got under way, with 13 teams listed, including two each from New York Athletic Club and City Athletic Club. The latter, winner last year, did not get its first team into action, but its second team failed to justify the change, being defeated by Princeton Club on its own courts, 3 to 2. The second team of New York Athletic Club was also defeated by a strong Harvard Club five, losing every match, on the Harvard courts, but its premier team, at home, scored a clean sweep over Short Hills Club.

The other winners were Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, winning at home from Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 4 to 1; Bayside Tennis Club, with several new faces in its lineup, which won from Yale Club, 3 to 2, on the courts of the latter, and Essex Club, which took the odd match from Columbia University Club, on the courts of the loser.

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Championship—First Round

Princeton Club 3, City Athletic Club II 2

E. P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, defeated M. J. Blumenthal, 15—3, 15—4.
P. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, defeated J. K. Ohrbach, 15—17, 15—1, 15—3.
Howard Schanzer, City, defeated Arthur Knox Jr., 11—15, 15—10, 18—16.
R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated A. W. May, 15—5, 10—15, 15—4.
Stanley Kops, City, defeated W. I. Zabriskie, 15—8, 17—14.

New York A. C. I 5, Short Hills Club 0

S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated Quincy A. Ryan, 15—10, 15—6.
P. R. Lawson, New York, defeated Page Chapman Jr., 15—9, 15—10.
Walter Oertig, New York, defeated A. K. Marckwald, 15—3, 15—4.
Norman Foster, New York, won from Edward Escher, by default.
J. V. Callaghan, New York, defeated Bruce Ryan, 15—3, 15—6.

Harvard Club 5, New York A. C. II 0

P. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated Emmet McLoughlin Jr., 15—13, 10—15, 15—6.
E. M. Douglas, Harvard Club, defeated F. D. Sasse, 15—4, 10—15, 15—7.
E. V. Otis, Harvard Club, won from C. L. Youmans, by default.
C. S. Smith, Harvard Club, defeated J. P. Leo Jr., 15—1, 15—1.
A. T. Foster, Harvard Club, won from R. B. Battle, by default.

Bayside Tennis Club 3, Yale Club 2

I. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated L. C. Martin, 15—18, 15—13, 15—8.
Jack Champlain, Bayside, defeated A. J. Fox Jr., 15—10, 15—11.
C. J. Svercel, Bayside, defeated S. B. Haynes, 15—8, 15—9.
J. S. Turner, Yale Club, defeated Fred Stahlhut, 16—17, 17—16, 15—8.
Harry Dunkerton, Bayside, defeated C. G. Hurd, 8—15, 18—14, 15—9.

Crescent A.-C. 4, Elizabeth T. & C. C. 1

Donald Bellows, Crescent, defeated G. H. Froelich, 8—15, 15—9, 15—7.
Houston E. Landis, Elizabeth, defeated J. R. Kiernan, 15—11, 9—15, 15—7.
J. V. Gallagher, Crescent, won from J. Weeks, by default.
C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, defeated D. M. Smith, 15—2, 15—4.
W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated F. L. McCarthy, 15—5, 15—1.

Essex Club 3, Columbia U. C. 2

P. B. Lawrence, Essex, defeated Vincent Furno, 15—12, 18—17.
Carl Good, Essex, defeated E. R. U. del Guidice, 10—15, 15—7, 15—11.
W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., defeated R. H. Berry, 18—16, 15—5.
R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—5, 15—8.
Frank C. Vehslage, Essex, defeated Frank Kilroe, 5—15, 15—10, 15—7.

Eastern Ski Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The Greenfield Outing Club of Greenfield, Mass., will be the scene of the annual meeting of the Eastern United States Amateur Ski Association on Nov. 4. Election of officers and reading of reports will take up the major part of the session.

Wimbledon, Davis Cup Tennis Dates

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 29

THE English Lawn Tennis Association today announced the dates for its three big events of next summer, the interzone and challenge rounds of Davis Cup play and the All-England, or Wimbledon, championships. All will be played on the Wimbledon courts.

Davis Cup interzone final—July 20, 22, 23.
Davis Cup challenge round—July 27, 29, 30.
Wimbledon championships—June 24-July 6.

Michigan to Play Eastern Colleges

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Oct. 30 (AP)—University of Michigan, long one of the leading football colleges of the Middle West, will engage two eastern colleges in intersectional gridiron games next year, but, according to Athletic Director Fielding H. Yost, the 1935 schedule does not indicate that the Maize and Blue is going in for cross-country football competition on a large scale.

"It just happened that way," he explained today after formal announcements were made that Michigan would start football relations with Columbia in New York City and renew relations with Pennsylvania, the contracts in each case to open a home-and-home series in 1935.

Two years of intersectional struggles with Columbia and Penn will reduce the Michigan Big Ten schedule from six to five games, but Director Yost said this was not to be a permanent policy for his college.

Michigan's football contract with Columbia was made last January after the Lions had beaten Stanford in the Tournament of Roses. The Penn game was a development of the spring. The Michigan 1935 card in the Big Ten will include Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio State and Indiana, while 1936 will bring Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio State, Indiana and Northwestern. Chicago is off the card for at least two years. Michigan State is a fixed season opener.

This will be Michigan's first meeting with Columbia, but Penn is regarded as an ancient rival. The two teams played annual games from 1906 to 1917, the years that saw Michigan out of the Big Ten fold. The Quakers have not played Michigan since 1917. After reëntering the Conference, the Wolverines played only one intersectional game a year.

Thompson Signs Contract

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—After holding out for several weeks, Paul Thompson, high-scoring wingman, signed a Black Hawk contract yesterday. It is announced at the local National Hockey League office. Thompson was high scorer of last year's world's title-winning team and fifth in the American division of the league, with 20 goals and 16 assists. He will report at the training rink at Champaign, Ill., today.

Royals Beat Mack's All-Stars

MEDICINE HAT, Alberta, Oct. 30—(Canadian Press)—Medicine Hat baseball fans were proud of their senior ball team, the Royals, yesterday, as Earl Mack's American League all-star squad headed eastward after a 6-to-4 defeat during the week-end. It was the first setback for the big leaguers during their tour of western Canada.

Sporting Around the Hub

AT LEAST two halfbacks have jumped into quarterback positions at local colleges following last Saturday's football games. At Harvard, Thomas H. Bilodeau of Boston, a right halfback, was at the quarterback position in practice yesterday, owing to the absence of J. Robert Haley of Winthrop. Haley is being rested and is expected to be ready for the Princeton game. George S. Ford of Belmont, a quarterback, was shifted to halfback to take Bilodeau's place. Bilodeau handled the quarterback positions when playing for Boston Latin School and Phillips Exeter Academy. At Northeastern, Kenneth (Scooter) Cahoon of Quincy was shifted from halfback to quarterback during the Huskies' practice at Huntington Field, Brookline, yesterday. Cahoon is replacing Pelletier, who is confined to his home in Salem and is not expected to play against Arnold College Saturday. Stewart Mayberry is the only quarterback on the Husky squad with Pelletier absent, and Coach Al McCoy has shifted Cahoon to the reserve pilot's job.

* * *

Dates for the professional lawn tennis matches to be played in the Boston Garden were confirmed yesterday at the first fall meeting of the Bay State Tennis League. The money-players will put on exhibitions in the Garden Nov. 30-Dec. 1. Five of the original Bay State Tennis League clubs and 13 applicants were represented at the meeting last night. The original league members represented were: Ferryway T. C., Malden; Charles River T. C., Cambridge; Paul Revere T. C., Revere; Savin Hill T. C., Dorchester, and Franklin Park T. C., Dorchester. The applicants to the league were Ashmont T. C., Dorchester; Ronan T. C., Dorchester; Wellington T. C., Medford; Churchill T. C., Dorchester; Fallon Field T. C., Roslindale; Newton T. C., Newton; Billings Field T. C., West Roxbury; Belmont T. C., Belmont; Melrose T. A., Melrose; Winchester A. A.; Watertown T. C., Watertown; Winthrop T. A., Winthrop, and Woodside T. C., Jamaica Plain.

* * *

Merrill Collard of Carthage, Mo., who came to Boston University on a fellowship award to study in the School of Physical Education, has been made assistant varsity coach and head freshman coach of basketball at Boston University this winter. Collard coached for five years at Ozark College, Mo., where his teams lost only three games in seven years. The B. U. varsity candidates report tomorrow afternoon at the St. Botolph Street Gymnasium for the first practice of the season.

* * *

The spectacular aerial attack that makes the Green Bay Packers the most popular National Professional Football League team to visit Boston each year, will encounter the Boston Redskins at Fenway Park on Sunday. The Packers were given a 20-to-7 setback last year and will be out to wipe out that mark this season. The Green Bay players have set the pace in the aerial department this year, completing 41 out of 98 forward passes.

* * *

More than 20 teams have entered for the north Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Cup soccer competition. The cup committee will endeavor to draw the teams in districts so that there will be no unnecessary expense, and western New England clubs, Worcester and Lawrence outfits will be grouped together, while the Boston and district teams will play as a unit.

* * *

Herman Nickerson Jr. of Arlington has been named by Lieut.-Col. William A. Ganoe, commandant of Boston University's Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit, as a candidate for the Pershing Medal from the local college. Nickerson is a star athlete. He will be an aspirant for a three-day trip to Washington from New England, which one student will receive. Each college in New England which maintains military training will nominate one candidate. Nickerson, who was voted the outstanding man at Camp Devens last summer, appears to be the leading choice.

* * *

Capt. Robert Grandberg and his mermen will report to Coach Max Untersee for the opening Massachusetts Institute of Technology swimming practice of the season at the University Club this afternoon. Nine veterans provide Untersee with a nucleus for one of the best tank teams in recent years.

* * *

The weekly tournament of the Newspapermen's Golf Association of Boston was won yesterday at Oakley by David J. Walsh of the Herald. He not only won a turkey, but carried away one of John Cowan's new sighted putters which the Oakley Club professional contributed. Walsh turned in a net card of 98—81. Harry Kusamaul of the Transcript was second in class A with 81—83, and Sandy Bowman of the Monitor, third, with 89—84. E. J. O'Leary of the Herald carried off class B honors with 117—97.

New York Defeats Galway

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—New York defeated Galway, 15 to 7, in the second game of their Gaelic football series before 6000 spectators at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Galway won the opening game, 16—5. Marsden led the winners with a goal and two points. New York led, 7—3, at half time.

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The Lesson of the Morro Castle

William McFee, well-known writer of sea stories, writes an authoritative article in the November FORUM on the recent Morro Castle disaster. He fearlessly places the blame on several shoulders, including those of the passengers.

This is but one example of the FORUM'S endeavor to get at the truth behind the happenings in the world today. Fearless, unbiased, it gives all sides a chance to express their views and leaves the reader to decide for himself.

Other November Features:

All Veterans Are Not Parasites — By Charles M. Kinsolving
Taxes Save the Bootlegger — By Edward Angly
Among the Younger Writers — By Mary M. Colum
I Like the Russians — By George F. Havell
The Fetishes We Worship — By Ernest Seeman
The Private Life of Stavisky-II — By James Whittaker

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Silk Strike Leans To Pennsylvania And Rhode Island

With 25,000 Out in Brooklyn and New Jersey, Leaders Seek to Extend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30—With 25,000 dyers and finishers in New Jersey and Brooklyn already on strike in an effort to enforce their wage and closed-shop demands, the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers and Finishers of America is today preparing to extend the walkout to Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and western New Jersey.

The strike calls issued for the additional areas will summon 10,000 more workers from the plants, Mr. George Baldanzi, president of the union, said.

Negotiations between employers and labor representatives in an effort to settle the strike appeared to be deadlocked after meeting for two days of conferences last week. Instead of the negotiations being resumed yesterday, Mr. Baldanzi announced that the strike would go on and would be extended to other areas.

"The employers have made an insufficient offer of 64 cents an hour and have refused to negotiate further," Mr. Baldanzi announced. "Responsibility for continuing the strike, therefore, rests with them. The dyers cannot return to work until guaranteed, by contract, a living wage."

The strike call issued to dyers and finishers in Shamokin, Sunbury, Williamsport and Allentown, Penna., and to those in Providence, R. I., will take effect when the workers leave their jobs at the end of this week, Mr. Baldanzi said today. Dyers and finishers in Belvidere and Oxford, in western New Jersey, were called out of their jobs today, he added.

At the headquarters of the Institute of Dyers and Printers, it was said that Mr. Peter Van Vlaanderen could not be reached and that the employer members of the organization were not making any official statement on the strike situation.

Officials Hope For Way Out Of A. & P. Problem

Interests Gather With the Labor Relations Board to Discuss Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Following rapid intervention by the Federal Government to bring the leaders of the spectacular Atlantic & Pacific chain store labor controversy together, round a conference table, officials were hopeful here that a way out of the present deadlock would be found.

Today's conference was scheduled hastily by the National Labor Relations Board yesterday, when it became apparent that the controversy started in Cleveland had already spread to Milwaukee and that it was likely to involve the whole question of unionization of retail chain stores with possible wide disturbances unless it were brought under control.

John A. Hartford, president of the Great A. & P. Company, together with his counsel, Joseph Hostetler, of Cleveland, was on hand to represent the company, while William Green, head of the A. F. of L., and Thomas S. Farrell, head of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, were chief spokesmen for the labor side of the argument.

Ordered Strike

Meanwhile, in Milwaukee, the Butchers' Union had ordered a strike in 38 A. & P. stores, while the controversy was reported to have spread to a second chain, the E. G. Schinner Company, Inc., chain meat stores.

Prior to the conference, both sides had issued statements, Mr. Hartford charging that the disturbance which led to his drastic decision to withdraw from business entirely in the Cleveland area was due to about 40 unionists among 700 directly concerned; while the labor officials, on the other hand, alleged that A. & P. workers had been discharged when they sought to join the union, contrary to Section 7A of the Recovery Act.

Mr. Hartford, however, informally intimated today that at no time, in any way, would his company put obstacles in the way of employees who desired to join the union. He attacked the unions for their effort to establish a "closed shop" in his stores by insisting on 100 per cent unionization.

Spectacular Rapidity

Members of the National Labor Relations Board are still rubbing their eyes over the spectacular rapidity with which the controversy occurred. They can hardly believe that the chain store concern in question would leave Cleveland for good and abandon a business with a $20,000,000 annual turnover after 50 years operation, and the loss of some $2,500,000 investment; besides which it must assume lease obligations of $360,000 and other expenses estimated to mount to $200,000.

Up to the time of the conference, however, Mr. Hartford was adamant in his decision to keep the stores shut, which has already added 2200 to the rolls of the jobless.

Mr. Green entered the discussion, saying he was hopeful of immediate settlement. It was learned that the chain store management might agree to an employees' election to determine collective bargaining methods.

Stores Were Closed To 'Prevent Violence'

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company in a statement last night reiterated that closing of its stores in the Cleveland area was decided upon to "prevent further violence" and that the company had no dispute with its employees.

The company asserted that attempts of labor organizers to unionize the chain stores' personnel constituted "coercion of its 2200 men by a mere handful" and that the failure of the stores to "obtain necessary protection from the city" was responsible for the closing order.

The statement, a review of the Cleveland situation, quoted petitions, reported to have been signed by 700 former employees and addressed to the mayor of Cleveland, asserting the workers had no grievances.

Milwaukee Markets Open

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30 (AP)—Picketing by union butchers was confined today to the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company stores still operating meat counters. Although union officials announced last night that a strike had been called for today at five E. G. Shinner meat markets, they were not picketed this morning and all were operating with what the various managers said was their complete force.

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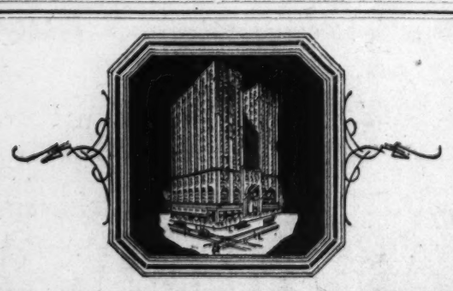
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The New York Herald Tribune is different from all other newspapers because of the men who make it and the men who shape its policies. Many of them are not only fine newspaper men, but are also prominent authorities in the fields in which they specialize.

Thus you will find that the Herald Tribune's chief editorial writer is the author of a thoughtful, scholarly book on the history of civilization (1); that its city editor has recently published a best seller (2); that its art critic is frequently called upon to judge private collections in Europe as well as in America (3); that its music critic is the program annotator of America's most distinguished symphony orchestra (4); that its business manager holds an office of high rank among American newspaper executives (5); that the two outstanding—and often opposed—political commentators of the day are both on its staff (6).

Inevitably the pages of the New York Herald Tribune reflect something of the personalities of each of these men, and of the many others associated with them. Almost a third of a million American families place their stamp of approval on the newspaper they produce by selecting it as their own each morning. We believe that you too will appreciate this "difference" that has made the Herald Tribune one of the significant newspapers of our time. The only way to be sure that you will is to read it yourself.

(1) Geoffrey Parsons has written "The Stream of History".
(2) Stanley Walker is the author of "Night Club Era".
(3) Royal Cortissoz is a noted lecturer and author of books on art.
(4) Lawrence Gilman writes program notes for the New York Philharmonic Society and the Philadelphia Orchestra.
(5) Howard Davis is President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
(6) Mark Sullivan and Walter Lippmann both write for the Herald Tribune.

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

When the Poet Helps the Naturalist

Bird-Walks That Hold Added Cups of Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, England

I BELIEVE that it is of real practical help to a field naturalist to have some acquaintance with poetry. As a young bird-watcher, I would fare forth into the woods with textbook and field-glasses. In the textbook were exactly worded descriptions of the lengths of the primaries, the formation of the upper and lower mandibles, the arrangement of the toes, and so on, accompanied by minutely-colored illustrations and diagrams. But before I had time to focus my glass on the quarry, with a flicker of wings it had inconsequently vanished to another branch—for birds, unlike Victorian children, never sit still and are much more often heard than seen.

As for the song of the bird, so elusive is it that neither the pen of a Yarrell nor the paint brush of a Thorburn can ever capture it. The poet alone seems occasionally to light upon just the happy phrase that describes it. And if you happen to be in possession of the phrase, your bird is identified beyond doubt

One day, leaning from my window, I heard silvery bell-like sounds. Immediately I recalled Masefield's lines:

On the wind-bare thorn some long-tails prinking
Cried sweet as though wind-blown glass were clinking.

And to my delight a little bevy of long-tailed tits, with their unmistakable tadpole-like bodies, swung into sight.

"A Bold Bright Rover"

Again, I was tramping along a muddy woodland road, enjoying the antics of a squirrel, when a harsh startling cry rang out overhead. I had never encountered a jay before, but again Masefield came to the rescue:

A blue uneasy jay was chacking
A swearing screech, like tearing sacking.

I did not need to see the bird; I had no doubts as to its identity.

Since poets have themselves been compared to singing birds, who better than they can interpret and appreciate bird song? Take Burns's panegyric on the gray linnet. How inextricably the song of the bird and the man seem to be connected,

I would na' gie the lintie's sang,
Sae merrie o'er the broomy lea,
For a' the hairps that ever rang,
Frae a' the halls o' minstrelsy.

though it might not help one to recognize the gray linnet. But there is no longer any excuse for the unobservant confusing the swift with the swallow, since Lascelles Abercrombie has written of,

"Squealing swifts that slid on hissing wings."

"Wise Thrush"

The thrush is perhaps the first songster that English children learn to recognize. If there should be any danger of confusing it with the blackbird, Tennyson will soon make the matter clear.

Summer is coming, summer is coming.
I know it, I know it, I know it.
Light again, leaf again, life again, love again,
Yes, my wild little poet.

and Browning drives the lesson home:

That's the wise thrush, he sings each song twice over
Lest you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless rapture.

It is hardly possible to think that there is anyone in rural England so benighted as not to recognize the song of the skylark. Shakespeare himself has seen to that, not to mention Shelley and Keats. And Dante, who had a power of observation Gilbert White might have envied and who observed the ways of animals with the precision of modern naturalists, has a reference to:

the lark
That warbling in the air expatiates long
Then trilling out its last sweet melody
Drops, satiate with sweetness.

Could we have a more accurate and charming description?

I have never heard a pack of weasels in cry, but if I ever should, I think that I would recognize them from their "shivering aery tongue," "their elfin and thin yelping," as Gordon Bottomley describes it.

Once I heard a nightingale. It awakened me in the dead of night. Certainly it was some miles beyond the boundary that naturalists have laid down as the northern limit of the nightingales' range—but perhaps my bird was an avian Columbus or Lindbergh, who had refused to submit to accepted limitations. At any rate, that dreamlike music, those "notes of liquid gladness," sent my mind involuntarily to Keats's famous Ode, and I was sure it could be none other than the inspirer of the Ode that I was listening to that "passing night"—

The self-same song that found a path
Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the alien corn;
The same that oft-times hath
Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery-lands forlorn.

Was it a vision, or a waking dream?
Fled is that music:—Do I wake or sleep?

A. DOROTHY HORSFIELD

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Saturday's Progress in Education Page for advertising of schools.

Basic Ideas Worth Teaching

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EDUCATING for Tomorrow is the subject chosen for programs celebrating American Education Week, Nov. 5 to 11. The interpretation of this subject is in the light of adapting education to the needs of a changing social order.

If we are educating for tomorrow we must, of course, know what in the "today" is worth passing along. "Every great achievement of the human race has first been an idea in someone's mind," states Joy Elmer Morgan, in the current journal of the National Educational Association. "Houses decay, nations rise and fall . . . but the great ideas abide, passed on from one generation to the next by men and women who are blessed with the gift of teaching. Let us turn therefore to ideas as the great realities of life."

Mr. Morgan suggests that, as a classroom enterprise, or as an individual exercise in thinking, we try to select the central ideas that have meant the most to humanity. He himself offers four which he counts great: Brotherhood of man, freedom—including particularly the freedom of thought and of speech, concept of growth or progress, and lastly the idea of planning. The last he thinks may be the chief contribution of the twentieth century, as the idea of progress, he says, was the major contribution of the nineteenth.

"As brotherhood gave democracy; freedom, science, growth, the common school; so shall the idea of planning give security," he writes. "To plan beyond the year or the decade into the life as a whole; to plan beyond the individual to the family, the neighborhood, the state and the nation, and even the world is to gain a new perspective and a new faith—a perspective which knows that many of the uncertainties of life can be provided for and a faith to undertake the task." In order to make the points clearer we should quote further from Mr. Morgan's interesting editorial, "Fundamental Ideas for Tomorrow," but we content ourselves with recommending it to you in its entirety. His choice of four is stimulating. What would your choice be? Here is a subject for school classroom or family dinner table.

Topics suggested by the N. E. A. for the day-by-day programs of American Education Week are as follows:

Monday, Nov. 5—"Planning for Tomorrow." Let every community, every school and every organization ask itself the question: "What kind of life do we desire?"

Tuesday, Nov. 6—"Developing New Types of Schooling." Discuss the adaptation of the regular school curriculum to the needs of changing social conditions. On this day give special attention to the tercentenary celebration in American high schools.

Wednesday, Nov. 7—"Improving the Rural School." Achievement of economic security and social well-being of the American farmer is an important step toward national recovery. It is the privilege of the rural school to inspire improvement of country life.

Thursday, Nov. 8—"Financing Our Schools." Show how increased unity of national life requires that support for education be derived from larger areas. This is the day set aside for mass meetings.

Friday, Nov. 9—"Quickening the Sense of Civic Responsibility." School observance of Armistice Day. Emphasize good citizenship and Americanism as a part of the Armistice Day program in cooperation with the American Legion.

Saturday, Nov. 10—"Preparing for New Kinds of Service." Show how the performance of such services as reforestation, beautification of parks and cities, eradication of insect pests, prevention of disease through sanitation, programs of recreation, and the creation of publicly owned art will give employment to many thousands who cannot be absorbed in industry and business.

Sunday, Nov. 11—"Enriching Character Through Education." Point out the increased importance of strengthening character in times of rapid change in the social structure, in order that the good things achieved in the past may not be swept away merely because they are old, nor new ideals refused trial merely because they have no precedent.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Overheard by the Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE girl was playing near a group of adults who were discussing various unfortunate circumstances, and relating woeful tales. That evening the child seemed uneasy and unlike her usual happy self. Finally she approached her mother and said earnestly, "Mother, do you think we'll go to the poorhouse?"

The mother was startled, but replied quickly, "No, dear, of course not. Whatever made you ask that?"

"Well, I wish we could go to the rich house then," said the child, her face still holding a troubled expression.

The mother took the time to question her daughter. She found that although the people in the group talking together that afternoon had not meant to distress the child, indeed had hardly noticed her as she played quietly near them, their pessimistic conversation had left a most unpleasant impression upon her.

A child has neither experience nor wisdom to cope with the emotions and impressions that thoughtless adults may rouse and leave behind them unexplained. To talk before a little boy or girl of unhappy, discouraging things is not only unkind, but may prove harmful to their steady, up-growing, expanding development.

An attitude of expecting the best, a serene anticipation of good, daily expressed in conversation and discussion, should surround the unfolding thought of childhood. Growing up with such a background gives the child a feeling of trust and security that provides a foundation for the hardy blossoms of confidence, initiative and courage. Frivolous optimism is as regrettable as sour pessimism, but to turn steadily toward the finer things of life, to stress the good points of neighbor and relative, to relate those stories that refresh and inspire, to record the sunny hours, is not only a sane and sensible procedure, but a constructive, broad-minded way of living. If this method of deliberately looking for the best and passing it along to others is helpful to the adult, how much more necessary it is for the child who reacts so sensitively to suggestion and environment.

Children inevitably imitate and follow adult example, as shown not only in words and deeds, but in attitudes, emotions, and that intangible but most important emanation called "atmosphere." To show children an expectation of fortunate results in contacts with people and circumstances is to surround them with an atmosphere that will encourage the characteristics and graces helpful to their right development.

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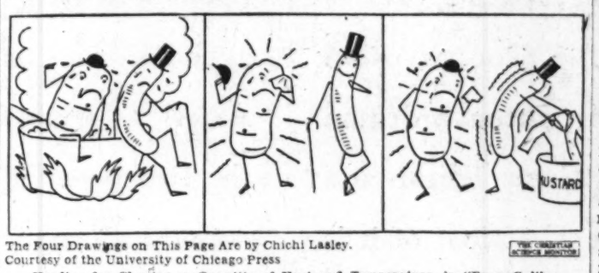
Second Grade Children of the Model School Run in Connection With the Central Training College, a Pioneer School for Girls in Iraq. These Little Girls Are Having Physical Training Under a Student Teacher—a Far Call From the Days When Outdoor Activity Was Not a Part of Education in That Land, When Girls Were Not Free to Go to School, and When a Young Woman Could Not Expect to Train for Teaching.



The Four Drawings on This Page Are by Chichi Lasley.
Courtesy of the University of Chicago Press

Heading for Chapter on Quantity of Heat and Temperature, in "From Galileo to Cosmic Rays," a Physics Textbook.

Physics With Laughter

Mosquitoes and Boiled Potatoes Figure in Text

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

GAYLY defying academic tradition, the University of Chicago Press has just published a physics textbook for college students that is meant to be entertaining.

Ergs defined in terms of a mosquito's lifting power, heat discussed as it affects boiled potatoes and "hot dogs," and other fundamentals of physics illustrated with funny line drawings instead of formulas, characterize this ultra-modern textbook called, "From Galileo to Cosmic Rays."

A stereopticon comes with the volume to enable the reader to see its photographic illustrations in the round. As for the text, it is written in the language of the kitchen and living room instead of the laboratory, although the author, Dr. Harvey Brace Lemon, is professor of physics at the University of Chicago and quite capable of writing an old-style academic text if he chose.

Professor Lemon's idea is in line with the newer trend to make education vital and interesting, fitted to the individual's needs. In this case the individual is the general student or adult who wants merely a layman's knowledge of the subject, such as is given in the Universty of Chicago's new introductory course to the natural sciences.

A line drawing of a mosquito alighting on a lady's hand is one of the many lively illustrations in the chapter on "Work." It prepares the reader for a new definition of an erg.

And Then You Know

Webster was never much of a help to the layman in such matters. Ask him what an erg is and he offers "work done by a dyne working through a distance of one centimeter." Then ask him what a dyne is and you get in just so much deeper. But Dr. Lemon comes to the reader's rescue with this: "An erg is the work of lifting a mosquito about one-half inch."

Assuming that more people are acquainted with kitchen stoves than with Bunsen burners, Dr. Lemon discusses temperature in culinary terms.

A lively drawing of a dainty cook turning up the gas under a kettle on a kitchen stove and a smiling chef presiding over a pressure cooker introduces the subject of fixed temperatures. Then Dr. Lemon takes up the exposition conventionally:

"It is possible, but we think not likely, that you may be one of those individuals who still labor under the delusion that you can make potatoes or vegetables in boiling water cook more quickly by turning up the fire. If you think so, the best way to convince you of your error would be to leave the matter to the dispassionate testimony of a good thermometer. Indeed all of our knowledge about such matters has been acquired by this and similar instruments."

Footnotes That Are Different

After telling the reader how to make the test for himself, Dr. Lemon adds a footnote. Now anyone familiar with college texts is pretty wary of asterisks, for they usually point to information too dry to put in the text, but Dr. Lemon's footnotes are not of this variety. This one merely explains confidently that if the cook has sufficient knowledge of physics he will find a different way to make boiling water hotter; he will acquire a pressure cooker with tight cover and safety valve, for under a steam pressure greater than that of the atmosphere the boiling temperature can be raised many degrees above 100 degrees centigrade.

There is plenty of solid material also in this book, including excellent laboratory photographs of scientific phenomena. The amusing line drawings by Mrs. Chichi Lasley are intended to offer what dramatists call "comic relief" from the necessarily heavy material. Dr. Lemon thinks that the critical physicist will recognize that every effort has been taken to make the narrative sound and free from exaggeration, even though he may be "somewhat shocked at times."

D. D. K.

Courtesy of the University of Chicago Press

The Weird Noises That Come Out of Radio Sets May Sometimes Be Attributed to Performers, But More Often Illustrate the Interference of Electrical Waves. "From Galileo to Cosmic Rays."

Courtesy of the University of Chicago Press

Illustrating the Formula: Quantity of Heat = Mass × Specific Heat × Temperature Change. From the Physics Text, "From Galileo to Cosmic Rays."

Courtesy of the University of Chicago Press

Raising the Temperature of Boiling Water. Turning Up the Gas Versus Increasing Atmospheric Pressure in a Pressure Cooker. Illustration in the Physics Text, "From Galileo to Cosmic Rays."

Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office

Budding Artist
Little German Kindergartner at Work

The name of his kindergarten, "Kindergarten Friedrich Fröbels," reminds us that to Germany and its loving educator of vision, Friedrich Fröbel, the world owes the practical organization of ideas in training "the littlest ones" carried out by the kindergarten. This little fellow so busy at covering a blackboard with high-shouldered German house and a garden full of astonishing flowers and sunlight, is expressing himself along well thought out lines toward individual unfoldment, as every true follower of Friedrich Fröbel should do.

Pioneer School For Girls of Iraq

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PICTURE a wall of yellow clay baking in the sunshine; behind it a minaret, and along the wall hundreds of storks nesting, chattering and scolding all day. In and out a gate in the wall went old Hajie—the only man allowed inside the walls—for he had made a pilgrimage to Mecca and so could go among the very young women who went to school behind the yellow walls. . . .

When the Government of Iraq allowed a school for girls to be established, it took one of the first steps toward the emancipation of Oriental womanhood within its borders. And when an American woman was appointed to have charge of it, a still further step was taken. Here was a race of children who had never played. But after a few weeks, under the tutelage of American and English teachers, they began to express the freedom natural to childhood.

Learned to Play

At first when they came in to school, they were like "little sticks," so their teachers described them. They stood about under their long, black veils, not having the slightest idea what to do. But they are natively brilliant, these children of Iraq, and they developed so rapidly that girls of seven were often ready for the third grade.

Playtime was the greatest joy to them once they learned its meaning. With their nurses, they walked up to the walls of the school, sedately enough, hidden behind their veils; but once inside, they flung the veils aside and were wild for fun.

Having taken the first steps, the Government was not slack in furnishing the means for education of its girl children. Every equipment was given for the work; kindergarten playground, musical instruments, tools, and most approved modern methods were introduced.

Model Home

Shortly, the Government of Iraq became so interested in the experiment that it built a model home as well as a school to encourage better home conditions. A picture of the average home life of the natives of Iraq, said one of the teachers, would take one back about 5000 years. The model home was an unceasing wonder. From Paris came linens and furnishings of a modern type, modern kitchen equipment was established and a fireplace. Beautiful pictures were brought from Paris and there came a piano and two music teachers.

Then scholarships were offered by the Government to rouse still more interest in these activities.

Presently a training school for teachers was started with seven girls who had finished what would correspond to an American sixth grade—this to insure a continuance of the work should the American and English supervisors be excluded at any time. Now most of the teachers in Iraq have been trained in this school, and many girls discard their veils forever and go on to college in Beirut and elsewhere.

What began as an experiment under the guidance of two or three young women—American and English—has proved to be a means of educational awakening in Iraq. And it was an important awakening, for while it was taken for granted long ago that boys should be educated, women were kept "in the dark"—quite literally, behind their veils, as well as mentally—and these were the mothers of Iraq. Into the far and little known corners of the globe, the spirit of freedom permeates with encouraging rapidity—freedom from outworn prejudices and ancient modes.

The Married Woman Teacher

No evidence that justifies a policy of discrimination against married women teachers as a class has yet been established, is the conclusion of Dr. David Wilbur Peters, after a careful study of the subject, recently published by Columbia University. Any blanket rule which arbitrarily eliminates any group of individuals as a class levies a high tariff on training and talent, in his opinion. In reaching these conclusions, Dr. Peters studied the records of 1320 married women teachers and the same number of single ones with comparable backgrounds, and teaching approximately the same types of work. When the ratings of the two groups were examined, the differences found were too small to be significant. Another type of comparison including such items as years in the system, number of positions held, days of absence per year, credits for advanced study—again revealed slight average differences.

First Steps in Rhythm

Guiding Child to Express Activity With Grace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WATCHING the reflections of the pilings, as the wash from a passing boat causes them to swirl into irresistibly rhythmic patterns of movement, a conviction that our sense of rhythm is the source of some of our rarest pleasures is again brought to my attention.

I am convinced, too, that pure æsthetic enjoyment of rhythm in art, nature and music is developed and deepened in us, by moving in response to music, until an inner appreciation of rhythmic pattern is awakened and never again lapses into passivity.

A little child's love of activity can be utilized to encourage in him a perception of the rhythmic elements of music, and thus begin his musical education in a way which he can thoroughly enjoy. Let no one misunderstand: this is not a "play way" to education. Devoting his whole attention to the pleasant task of acting out the dictated rhythms of the music is work of the highest order, conferring the supreme satisfaction which comes from the immediate expression of purposeful effort.

"Listening to the music" is a thrilling and absorbing occupation when its commands are to be promptly translated into corresponding activities like running, skipping, prancing, walking heavily or on tiptoe, slow or fast, with large or small steps, all in response to the dynamics, tempo and rhythmic changes of the musical improvisation; starting and stopping and changing according to prearranged signals, such as a gruppetto or a glissando.

In his books, "Rhythm, Music and Education," and "Eurythmics, Art and Education," M. Emile Jaques-Dalcroze explains his experiences in formulating his method of "Rhythmic Gymnastics," and his theories of education. But it is as impossible to understand "Eurythmics" from the reading of these books, as it would be to learn to swim by reading a manual on swimming. Eurythmics is a method of education based on ordered technics which must be practiced and studied and thoroughly assimilated before results can be rightly evaluated. Its great benefits have already been experienced by thousands of students; it has contributed to the art of music, the theater and design; in the field of education in the United States it is making slow but at least steady progress.

Marching Bands

Little children of pre-kindergarten age and adults of every stage of development enjoy Eurythmics. One is never "finished" studying it, for it is as unending as the study of music, and is always opening up new aspects.

Out of many years of teaching experience I have learned that the first rhythmic experiences should be large, vigorous movements, swings; pulling and throwing movements, large strides, leaps and running, all of which employ the whole body, not just the arms and hands only. The human body itself is the most perfect rhythmic instrument, the most easily obtainable and the most satisfactory. If you must have a rhythm band, do have it a marching band; and have it march to two, or three, or five, or four counts, accenting the first count in each measure by a stamp of the foot, or a clap of the hands, or by playing an imaginary trombone, drum or cymbals. The teacher must incorporate these changes of measure in the musical improvisation for this exercise, that the children may find the keen delight of catching the change of accent without stopping the flow of rhythm. Or the marching may be directed by one of the pupils, who conducts the measure and changes the number of beats to the measure as he sees fit.

Not only children, but adults as well, can gain a clarified sense of the subtle effect of changing meters, by thus marching and stamping the primary accents in a rhythmic pattern containing changes of meter. Try doing this to an old English folk-song, called "The Brisk Young Widow," the metric pattern of which is as follows:

2 1, 2 1, 2 1 2, (Turn and go in a new direction at the end of each line to 2 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1 2, etc. indicate the phrasing.)

Without an Audience

The rhythm lesson should not be an occasion for the exploitation of little children's charming naïveté. Children do not need the false stimulus of performing before an admiring audience, too often composed of parents ignorant of the harmful effect of laughter and amused applause at what are serious efforts on the children's part. The creative work of children, which is often original and beautiful, is best appreciated by companions of their own age. Imaginative expression in all art forms should be encouraged by quiet, appreciative comment by parents and teachers, and not spoiled by extravagant praise or criticism.

Creative expression finds its most immediate field for children in rhythmic movement, and this is one of the most important objectives of the study of rhythm.

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On a Choice of Books

HOW many times this essay has been written I dare not estimate. Certainly I have read it on a hundred occasions. It has interested me mildly, but I have never been able to remember it, and it has always seemed to be fresh. Never did I imagine that I might make my own contribution to a hackneyed theme. Nor would I make it now deliberately; I am engaged in a much more serious business than writing on the choice of books—I am actually choosing books.

It is a difficult task. There are so many from which to choose. The question, in its conventional form, has always seemed to me absurd: Were you shipwrecked on a desert island, what books would you like to have? The number is, of course, limited to six or ten or twenty—possibly, in the most generous variant of the literary conundrum, a round hundred. A round hundred is already a respectable library. There is not much fun in the selection. One might lazily call for Sir John Lubbock's list, and make a few amendments. Whereas, six or ten or even twenty, is an impossible problem.

* * *

YET, as the prospect of being wrecked and stranded on a desert island has never appeared to be among the contingencies for which I should prepare myself in advance—and, moreover, as it is extremely probable that were such a hypothesis to be realized the opportunity of choosing my book companions would not present itself—my interest in the lucubrations of others on such a subject has been faintly tinged with amusement. If books are available in some quantity, why trouble to make a highly restricted selection? Why not take them all—including court guides, almanacs, and telephone directories? I am sure that a telephone directory, for example, would help me to while away many an idle hour. In the imaginary circumstances, it would be an inexhaustible treasury of names on whose origins one would speculate, and of professions about which one's curiosity would be perpetually excited. For my part, I would pick out a name at random, and construct a romance upon it. How old is its possessor? Is he married or single? Is he successful or unsuccessful? Is he happy or unhappy? What have been his experiences? What are his opinions? Just as Cuvier could divine the entire strange antediluvian animal from a single bone, so I am sure I could find occupation for many months in speculations on the natural history, the habits and habitat, the emotions and philosophy, of the possessor of a name picked out at random from a telephone directory. Give me my desert island, with boundless leisure and no obligations, and a telephone directory will serve my turn well enough.

But the event is too remote and unlikely to be taken gravely. If ever the time comes, we shall see. That is why the question has never made the appeal to me that it has apparently made to hundreds of ingenious writers. It would not have occurred to me to imitate them. Suddenly I have discovered that these ingenious writers were right and that I have been wrong. It is no desert island to which I am going. I can, indeed, find all the books I need. I can buy or borrow to my heart's content. Yet I must, as it happens, take from my shelves a limited number of books, which will not weigh too heavily in my baggage, and will form the nucleus of a tiny library in a city in which I intend to stay for an indefinite period.

* * *

THE case confronts me in practical shape. I can perhaps put a dozen books among my clothes in the trunk which is to be sent by train. I can doubtless smuggle a few others in the valises which will accompany me in the automobile. I shall certainly stuff my pockets with volumes which, at the last moment, I discover cannot possibly be left behind. But what are these among so many? As I walk up and down my library, my eye constantly encounters the titles of books which I know I shall need. I have not looked into them for years, perhaps, but as soon as they are absent, a lively image of them in their particular places will come to me. I will wonder how I could have wronged Marco Polo by abandoning him. I will want to read again *Typee*. I shall recall *Arabia Deserta* with longing. To be deprived of Dean Hole's *Book About Roses*, and Richard Jefferies's sketches of the countryside, or Sir James Frazer's *Golden Bough*, may grow into a hardship. And there are literally thousands of books that cannot accompany me which I shall miss. They gaze at me reproachfully—the works of William James, of Prince Kropotkin, of Gustave Le Bon, of John Stuart Mill, of Henri Bergson. There is a history of philosophy of G. H. Lewes—perhaps now forgotten—which I have been reading on and off for more than thirty years. Well, it must await my return.

Nor can I possibly find room for Gibbon. I must part company with this stalwart friend of my boyhood. Shall I, or shall I not, slip Plutarch into a suit case? If I do, I shall be creating a dangerous precedent. For there are among the French memorialists volumes which are almost equally precious. It is not easy to surrender the Greek tragedies which now and again seize me irresistibly. As for Homer, I cannot decide which version I prefer. And the marvelous Greek Anthology which was a revelation to me in my teens! And Plato, and Horace, and Lucretius, and Marcus Aurelius, and Virgil, and the curious Ethiopian History of Heliodorus. Nothing can be done about them, and I perceive that I am merely drawing up a catalogue of regrets.

* * *

SHAKESPEARE, of course, complete and compact in one volume, must be taken. Does he not figure in every desert island list? No desert island I have ever heard of would be tolerable without Shakespeare. Besides, two or three times a year, for more years than I can count, I have indulged in an orgy of Shakespeare. Ben Jonson and Marlowe and the men of the Restoration must reluctantly remain. But something of Molière and of Corneille shall go with me. This summer I have found evenings on which to read once more most of the novels of Balzac, and that must suffice. The great Russians, too, can be left alone for the present. Goethe and Dante are familiar, yet I can bid them a short farewell.

Montaigne must be at hand with his unfailing gossip. He becomes more inseparable as I ripen. Of all the authors who ever wrote, Montaigne surely had the keenest prevision of the conundrum of the desert island; on desert islands, with a properly equipped circulating library, he would be the world's best-seller. The poets, French and English, do not trouble me overmuch, because there are several thousand-page collections which contain the best of them. When I was young I could scarcely bear to think that my Browning was incomplete, but since I have learned that Coleridge himself is better in a judicious anthology. The best of Villon and of Ronsard can be packed in 50 pages. Never again shall I try to read Wordsworth from beginning to end. Verlaine owes much to the editor who made a *Choix de Poésies*. Yet sometimes, perhaps, I shall want precisely those poems of Shelley and of Keats which are omitted, and uneven as he is, I am strongly tempted to carry with me the whole of Dryden.

* * *

BOSWELL is indispensable; that brave old bear Samuel Johnson is a perennial encouragement. The worst difficulty arises when I consider the English and American essayist. I am fond of them all. My taste in essays is eclectic. Hazlitt is as dear to me as Emerson, and Thoreau as Bacon. Sir Thomas Browne pleases me no more in certain moods than Oliver Goldsmith, and I cannot choose between Abraham Cowley and Charles Lamb. Lowell and Dr. Holmes and Stevenson and Pater all have their charm. How is one to discriminate?

I throw up my hands before the novelists. The incomparable Jane can indeed be packed tight, but what is one to do about Dickens? Probably one can pick up cheap editions, wherever one may be, of Dumas, of Anatole France, of Thackeray, if ever one has a stirring to re-read them, while Poe is translated into all languages. But all this is very unsatisfactory. When I think of what I have left out as I pursue my peregrinations in my library—the *Chanson de Roland, the Roman de la Rose*, La Fontaine, Cervantès, Chaucer, Beaumont and Fletcher, Burns, Blake, Hardy, Macaulay, Morris, Stendhal, Ibsen, Henry James, Whitman and a thousand others—I realize that a choice is preposterous among the multitudinous expressions of human thought and feeling with which the ages have so richly endowed us. I had better do my packing purely at haphazard.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

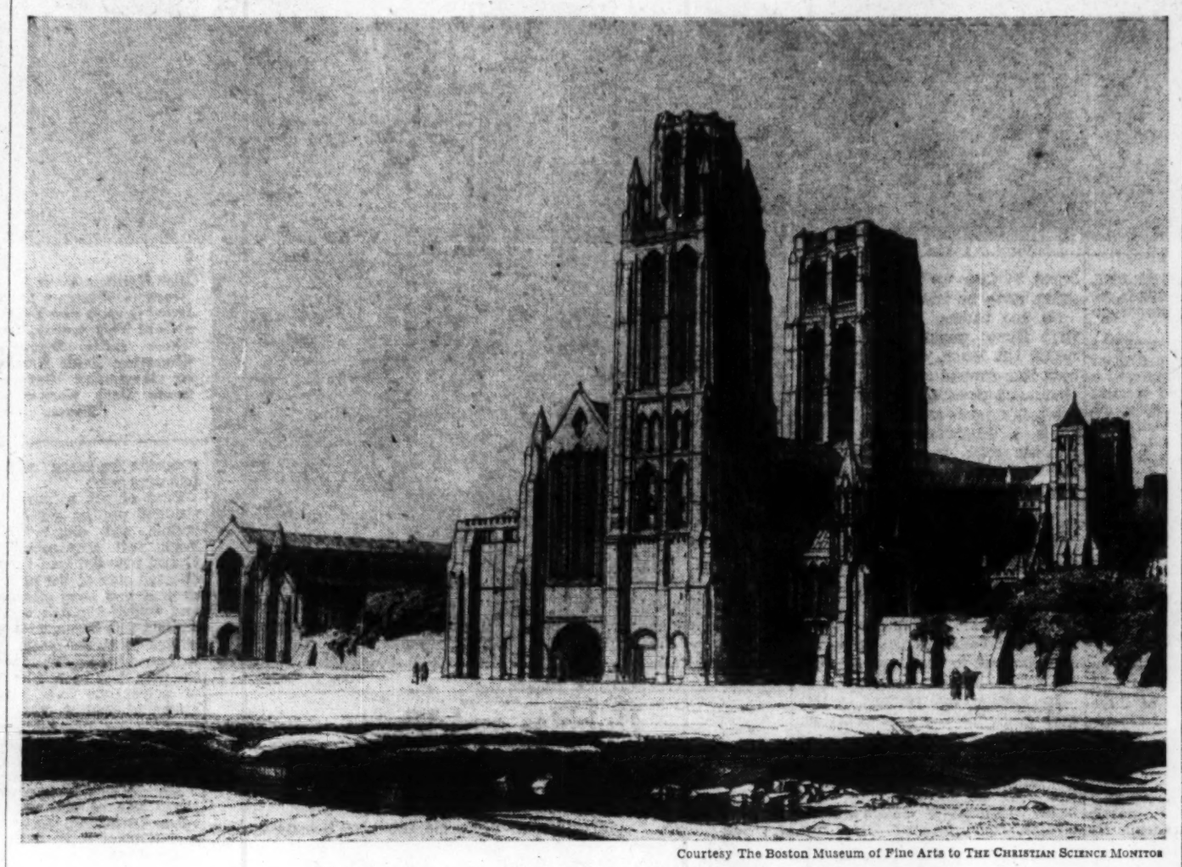
A Great Explorer

THE isolation of Cook gave him a peculiar self-reliance and confidence in his powers. His Cleveland character gave him further a solid basis on which to build his career. He had early learned to suffer and bear privation, and he never wasted a lesson. His erect spare figure, strong and sharp-featured, as it is shown looking out to sea from the entrance to Whitby Harbour, suggests the ascetic and the man of firm purpose. He could bear the privations of the extremes of climate, bad food, and lack of food, with the hardest of his seamen. . . .

Therein lay one of the secrets of Cook's success. He could mix in any company. His aloofness and detachment had given him a sense of humanity which made him as much at home with the royalty of the Society Islands as with the Fellows of the Royal Society. He had a wide experience of men, and he knew the qualities that make a man. His standards were basic and absolute. He could compare the culture of the court of Farmer George with that of Otaheite, Owhyhee, and the Friendly Isles without prejudice. "Upon the whole," he says of the Friendly Islanders, "they seem possessed of many of the most excellent qualities that adorn the human mind." . . .

When he went to the South Seas he met the natives of the enchanted isles as he met everyone else, man to man. He treated them with the respect due to their manhood and the courtesy due from a guest to his hosts. They responded with equal manliness and candour, entertained him with great hospitality and friendliness. He did not, as is so often assumed, go with a Bible in one hand and a sword in the other, but called on the natives to make their acquaintance, to exchange the curiosities of our civilisation for the fresh water and food he needed for his voyage and for that purpose it was necessary neither to preach to them nor to bully them. Rarely did he find occasion to use his superior force, but when he did he used it always without hesitation, yet with discretion and justice. . . .

Yet the most eloquent testimony to the man is the way he held his own with strange peoples wherever he went and the courage with which he went unhesitatingly among natives whose behaviour was uncertain and who could have easily overwhelmed him by force of numbers. Without any bullying he found friends and admirers everywhere.—From "Great Yorkshiremen," by G. C. HESELTINE. (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)



Courtesy The Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE MINSTER: *An Etching by Frederick Landseer Griggs*

AS TRADITION is built up line upon line, precept upon precept, so the etchings of Frederick Landseer Griggs manifest, by the care bestowed upon them, a deep love and reverence for the tradition of medieval England. This tradition he reconstructs, after his own concepts, in the beauty of its noble cathedrals and manor houses. With tireless fidelity to an ideal, he alters his plates, in the case of "The Minster," taking six years to evolve a concept satisfying to himself. He has said: "If a plate remains in existence long, I can't keep my hands off it, because I am always seeing what appear to be improvements."

In studying the etchings of Mr. Griggs, we find that he works as an architect and not as a direct student of nature. See how the trees, with their branches overhanging the monastery wall, are closely knit and, one might almost say, "fitted in."

The sunshine and spacious air in the picture contrast with the shadowy doorway into the cathedral and bring to mind the sense one has, when visiting an ancient building, of retracing the pathway of the past.

Few figures, if any, are introduced into the etchings and their contemplative atmosphere, as of a story that has been told, remains unbroken. The four men walking two by two in the fore and mid-foreground of the Minster, and the distant figure seen entering the farther church, form part of its dwindling stream of life; but the builders of its gracious walls, whose prayers rose upward with its lofty tower, have vanished and left with us the depeopled relics of forgotten centuries. The same may be said of Mr. Griggs's other etchings of medieval England. One questions: "What has it seen?" of an old manor house, the trim box hedges of whose garden still seem to hold secrets whispered long ago.

The Minster expresses the far-away look of one whose thoughts are dwelling in some other age. In mellowed beauty left alone, to dream down the years, it testifies by its very aloofness to the inevitable passing of the makers of symbols and of the very symbols themselves.

Mowing in Old Days

WHEN Farmer Giles after consulting local portents had settled the place and date of "beginning the hay," he would try to arrange that all his ordinary farm hands should then be free to take their allotted places in the meadows. All mowers were warned to be there by sunrise on the appointed day, with scythes whetted to razor-like keenness, and both handles and blades properly adjusted to deal with the long grass. Early, whilst the dew was still heavy, the men, clothed in shirt and trousers, gathered on the edge of the selected field at Lane end . . . .

With perfectly measured swing the sweeping cuts continued, and after each one the mower sidled with widely separated feet some inches forward to gain position for the next. When about a couple of yards forward had been cut, the second man took his first swing, which ended where that of his predecessor had begun, and the others followed in their turns, so that in a few minutes the whole line of men were advancing in échelon, each with just sufficient room to swing his scythe safely clear of his neighbor. It used to be a matter of honour that everyone should do his best to keep position, never allowing the one preceding him to increase the distance originally between them.—From "Country Mixture," by H. ATWOOD CLARK. London: Philip Allan.)

Partir du Point où nous sommes

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL ARRIVE fréquemment qu'on hésite à gravir un échelon justifié par le cours normal du développement et du progrès, sous l'impression erronée qu'il faudrait d'abord avoir certains avantages facilitant ce pas. Aux uns il semble que des fonds plus considérables seraient nécessaires; aux autres, ce sont les études ou peut-être une préparation spéciale qui paraissent manquer; certains encore estiment qu'un changement de lieu serait indispensable. Ainsi bien des personnes vont comme à la dérive et finissent par se perdre en quelque sorte dans un labyrinthe de pensées négatives—dépréciation ou justification de soi-même, apitoiement sur son propre sort, orgueil, crainte, *et cœtera*. Inutile de dire que cette condition mentale n'est pas négociable et ne saurait procurer le succès ou le bonheur.

Le vrai moyen d'avancer repose sur un sens juste des perspectives non pas futures mais présentes, et sur les possibilités qui sont ainsi mises en lumière. Le "maintenant" éternel ne dépend pas d'un avenir hypothétique pour la mise en valeur du bien spirituel. Comme l'indique Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, à la page VII de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits." Quel est cet "infini" qui nous soutient? C'est Dieu Lui-même et l'infinité de Ses idées spirituelles, qu'Il communique sans cesse à l'homme; et aucun pouvoir contraire au divin Amour omnipotent ne peut vicier nos capacités spirituelles ou nous empêcher de manifester la conscience véritable par des pensées spirituellement constructives.

Interprétée spirituellement, cette expression: "Partir du point où nous sommes," peut signifier prendre immédiatement comme point de départ les idées spirituelles de Dieu. Apprenant à fixer nos pensées sur la réalité spirituelle, nous nous préoccupons moins de ce qu'il faudrait apparemment obtenir avant d'entreprendre une tâche; nous cherchons plutôt à avancer en considérant le vrai héritage toujours accessible qui nous est révélé par la Science Chrétienne. Nous voyons alors que l'homme réel, l'image ou l'idée de Dieu, possède déjà par réflexion le sens spirituel d'intelligence, de perspicacité, d'initiative, d'adaptabilité, et toutes les autres qualités du pur Entendement, dont l'ensemble constitue la préparation mentale parfaite et complète de l'homme. Sur cette base, nous pouvons prouver dans les circonstances humaines la puissance et l'efficacité inhérentes des idées spirituelles en les faisant intervenir pour résoudre nos problèmes. De plus, si nous prenons conscience de notre héritage divin et que nous l'utilisions pour exprimer des pensées véritables, nous pourrons attaquer et finalement mettre en déroute la prétention de résistance matérielle qui nous suggère les limitations personnelles ou pécuniaires, l'ambiance défavorable, la vieillesse, la pénurie, la perte d'une occasion. Ces premières victoires nous frayeront le chemin, et finalement nous démontrerons scientifiquement notre place légitime, nos capacités et le rapport qui nous unit au bien.

Par conséquent, gardons-nous d'accepter comme irrévocables une situation ou des circonstances apparemment fâcheuses et d'adopter à leur égard une attitude de résignation patiente ou de martyre que personne ne nous impose—comme si nous avions été placés sur un point de l'espace bien éloigné, qui exclue la possibilité d'une vie et d'une activité normales; acceptons le point de vue spirituel, reflétons la domination du bien, commençons avec courage et confiance à revendiquer notre divin héritage de liberté, d'harmonie et de démonstration.

On a coutume de dire que les situations les plus difficiles ne sont pas sans issue; ne pourrions-nous pas échanger ceci contre la certitude positive qu'il existe toujours un chemin conduisant au royaume de Dieu? En exprimant plus d'amour pour autrui; en remplaçant l'indifférence égoïste par l'entraide et la coopération; en manifestant l'appréciation et la charité plutôt que la dépréciation et la condamnation,—nous faisons un grand pas en avant, car nous cherchons "le royaume de Dieu et sa justice." Si nous jetons notre filet du bon côté, nos efforts seront récompensés par des idées nouvelles et pratiques qui nous permettront de reconnaître que contrairement à nos croyances antérieures, il existe actuellement pour nous une foule d'occasions favorables.

A la page 12 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Nous ne possédons ni passé ni avenir, nous ne possédons que *maintenant*." Puissions-nous donc accepter comme nôtre le "maintenant" immortel; puissions-nous obéir à l'intelligence spirituelle plutôt qu'à la croyance matérielle, aux idées de perfection et non pas aux notions imparfaites, à l'attente du succès et non aux pressentiments de défaite. En outre, résolvons d'écouter mieux encore les inspirations qui nous viennent de Dieu et de suivre fidèlement la voie qu'Il nous trace; car c'est ainsi que nos efforts recevront la bénédiction divine qui est à la fois l'augure et le garant du vrai succès. Alors l'illusion de la tristesse et des efforts stériles fera place à l'heureuse réalisation du fait qu'en vérité nous avançons constamment; et nous répéterons ces paroles de Job qui témoignent d'une profonde confiance en Dieu: "Je sais que mon Rédempteur est vivant."

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Starting From Where We Are

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FREQUENTLY, many hesitate to take some promising step forward in the normal course of development and progress, because of a mistaken belief that some special point of vantage is needed from which to make a start. To some this may appear as a need for a more adequate supply of funds; to others as the advantage of a higher education or perhaps some specialized training; to still others as a different locality. Thus, an individual may drift aimlessly along and become lost under a covering barrage, so to speak, of negative thinking—self-depreciation, self-justification, self-pity, pride, fear, and the like. And this mental condition, needless to say, can never be made negotiable in terms of a currency with which to purchase success and happiness.

The true means for going forward rests on the true sense, not of future but of present opportunity and the possibilities it brings to light. The eternal now waits on no suppositional future for the release of spiritual good. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." What is this "sustaining infinite"? Even God and the infinity of His spiritual ideas. These ideas God is ever imparting to man, and there is no power opposed to omnipotent divine Love to interfere with or vitiate one's spiritual ability to manifest true consciousness, in spiritually constructive thinking.

Starting from where we are, then, may be spiritually interpreted to mean starting at once with the spiritual ideas of God. As we learn to focus our thoughts on spiritual reality, we begin to concern ourselves less with what we seem to need to get in order to make a start, and more with going forward from the standpoint of what Christian Science reveals as our true and ever available heritage. Then we see that the real man, God's image or idea, already possesses by reflection the spiritual sense of intelligence, perspicacity, initiative, adaptability, and all other qualities of pure Mind, which in their entirety constitute man's perfect and complete mental equipment. From this basis we are entitled to prove in human experience the inherent potency and efficacy of spiritual ideas, by bringing them to bear on the solution of our problems. In becoming aware of our divine heritage and utilizing it to express true thoughts, we are enabled, moreover, to cut through, to rout, the claim of material resistance coming as suggestions of personal or financial limitations, faulty environment, age, lack, or loss of opportunity. Thereby the way is opened for us to make a scientific demonstration of our rightful place and capacity and our relationship to good.

Instead, therefore, of accepting some seemingly untoward situation or circumstance as irretrievable, and adopting toward it an attitude of patient resignation or self-imposed martyrdom—much as if we had been placed in a point of space, as it were, outside the range of any possibility of ever again pursuing a normal life and activity—let us take the spiritual point of view of reflecting the dominion of good, and set out with courage and confidence to claim our God-given heritage of freedom, harmony, and fruition.

The customary sentiment that there is always a way out of a difficult situation may well be exchanged for the positive knowing, with respect to the kingdom of God, that there is always a way into this kingdom. By expressing more love to others, more helpfulness and coöperation rather than selfish indifference; by showing forth appreciation instead of disparagement, charity in place of condemnation, we take a definite forward step in thus seeking "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." In casting our net on the right side of endeavor we shall draw in new and practicable ideas which, despite our former beliefs to the contrary, enable us to recognize manifold opportunities actually existing for us.

On page 12 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes, "We own no past, no future, we possess only *now*." May we therefore accept as ours the immortal now, and shape our course in accordance with spiritual understanding and not material belief, with ideas of perfection and not notions of imperfection, with expectancy of gain and not forebodings of frustration. May we, furthermore, resolve to give more earnest heed to the inspirations coming to us from God, and follow His leading faithfully, for thus do we invoke that divine blessing on our efforts which is at once an augury and a surety of happy achievement. Then, as the illusion of futility and gloom gives way to the joyful realization that we are indeed steadily moving forward, we shall join with Job in his words of heartfelt confidence in God, "I know that my redeemer liveth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By a Crofter's Fireside

A CROFTER is a small holder, or small farmer, and usually a fisherman to boot, if he be a Shetland crofter. In fact, he divides his time almost equally between securing one harvest from the land and another from the sea. . . .

We reach his house more by faith than by sight, for there is often no road to his humble door, so we have to tramp it over the hillside or over the heather, and it is winter and the night pitch dark—no star or moon to be seen, and the sea only faintly discernible. Its voice comes up to us on the hill; there is a tearing wind, filled with a drizzling rain.

Arrived at his door, there is no bell to ring, nor is it any good knocking, for this is the outside door and you might not be heard. More particularly, to knock is to announce yourself as a stranger and not a neighbour, so as you do not wish to be regarded as a stranger, you open the door. . . .

You are most cordially welcomed by all in the house, and the busy housewife finds a chair for you, carefully wipes the seat of it with her apron, and invites you to "come in bye here and set ye doon."

You are aware of a fierce heat, coming from a big stove in whose innards peats are burning furiously, giving forth such a heat that the top of it is a dull red. On it is a large, flat-bottomed pot full of a hot mash for the cow's supper, while smaller pans shouldering it for room foretell the coming of supper for the family.—WILLIAM MOFFATT, in "Shetland: The Isles of Nightless Summer." (London: Heath Cranton.)

Morning in October

UNDER the windy color of a sky
That lowers with the threat of rain birds lift
Black wings out of the russet fields and hie
Them south beyond the curve of hills. These swift
And wild ones vanish down the darkening air
Deserting woods where burning maples scatter
Red leaves on last year's leaves and nut trees flare
Golden against the daylight. Beechnuts spatter
Into the ruffled yellow grass and make
A sound as silver as the sound of rain.
I must go circumspectly lest the ache
Of beauty vanquish me, wherefore I feign
The unconcerned, aloof heart of a child
When gentians blossom in the tawny wild.

LEONA AMES-HILL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months.... $2.25
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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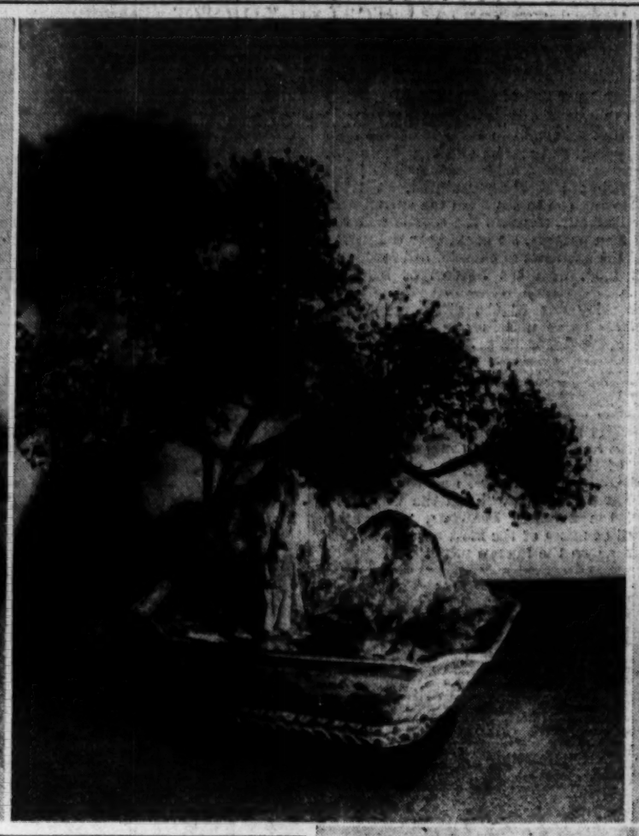
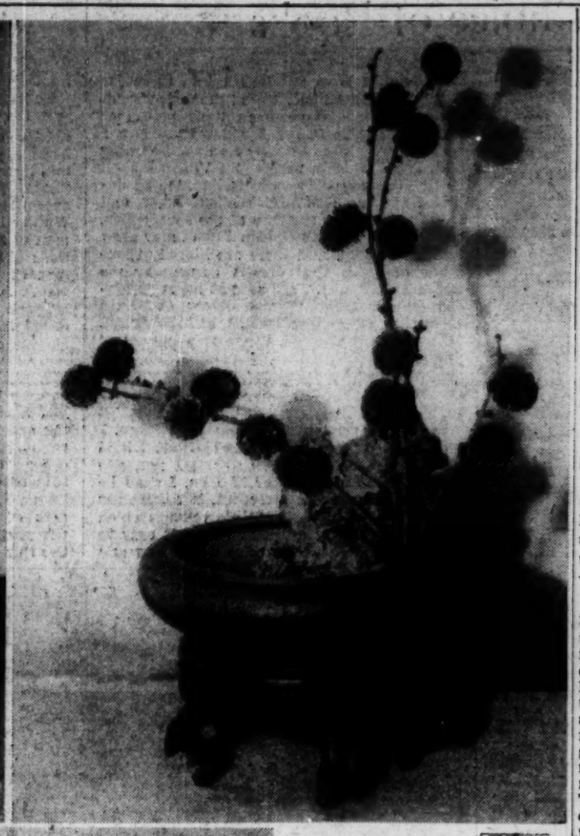
Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Dish Gardens Made of Autumn Twigs and Grasses

Gardening
A Tuesday Page





Dish Gardens Made by Patten Beard to Illustrate the Use of Dried Grasses and Twigs Available at This Season. In Color These Little Scenes Make Charming Table Centerpieces or Decorative Accents for Some Dark Corner of the Home.

Landscapes Small, Lasting

Miniature Scenes in the Japanese Manner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN winter comes, containers used in summer for garden flowers come into use for grasses, twigs, scarlet berries, and the innumerable list of garden bloom that lends itself to use for winter decoration. There are so many charming grasses, so many interesting twigs. They need only to be arranged in an interesting way.

Taking the rock arrangements of the Orient, particularly of Japan, for a model, it is possible to make attractive little "pictures" or miniature scenes, with these twigs and grasses. Thus arrangement is made not with stone, but with paper fashioned to represent rock and stone.

The materials needed are easy to secure. You will require a few sheets of old newspaper, a bottle or two of poster paint or tempera colors, a basin of water, a bowl of water mixed with Portland cement, clear in half-and-half smooth paste. You will require also a wide decorator's camel-hair brush, number 4 or 5. Besides this, a flat container or one not more than a few inches high together with such grasses or twigs as suggest themselves for use.

There are so many from which to select! It may be interesting to motor to the side roads and find what you need in twig of cedar, or pine, or evergreen; or to gather marsh grasses by the shore. But, if you cannot do this, do the next best thing and go to your department store or your florist and see what you can obtain either bunched or in package. If you are one who lives with a real garden, so much the better! You already have dried your summer store and have it to use. It may be you have a larch that has those beautiful coppery cones that lend themselves to use in dish arrangements. Seek out your source of supply and suit your container to it as far as you can. Steps for making these interesting arrangements are as follows:

How to Do It

1. See that all materials are at hand. See that your container fits the grasses or twigs you wish to use. See that it is clean. Then oil the bowl with a bit of tissue paper dipped in any household oil you may have on hand. Oiling permits easy removal of the paper after it is dry. With oiling, it will not stick to any dish, but is quickly lifted out whenever you may have a better use for your bowl or container. It may be put back again any desired time.

2. Take a sheet of newspaper. Dip it into the bowl of water and drain it. Then dip it into the cement and drain it again. Before you attempt to model with it, squeeze it in your hands and shape it as far as possible to the dish you are using. Continue this way to add paper and to model the shape of the stone you wish to simulate, having constant thought of line and shape. Take away when it is needed and add where required. When you have your form as shown in the pictures, brush the entire modeling with the liquid cement. Wipe off all cement from the dish where it has fallen. Use a bit of tissue or absorbent paper for this.

3. Take a knitting needle or a pointed end of your brush and bore small holes in this modeling of paper as if you were making a flower holder. See that they are free from cement. Make them only where the twigs might need to be fitted into holes.

4. Paint with tempera or poster paint to harmonize with the container. Repeat painting if color sinks in too much. In drying even the most vivid shades will soften. Strong color comes with repeated washes.

5. Arrange your material as nearly as possible in natural lines. If need be, follow some flower arrangement in the line of the twigs or grasses you arrange. Keep it simple.

Clip out all that is inharmonious. Garden clippers or scissors will do this.

Can Be Changed Now and Then

This completes the quick assembling of the container. Any time that you wish to vary the arrangement, it can be done. Remove the twigs or grasses, wipe out the bowl of the container and rearrange in some new and varied way that changes the entire thing by giving variety. Of course, if you want to keep what pleases you, it can and will last all winter till spring. And when Easter brings flowers and you discard your grasses and twigs, the paper can be lifted from the dishes and thrown away. When winter comes again, you will do it anew. One cannot, of course, make these simulated arrangements for garden flowers, which need water. These arrangements apply only to the use of dry twigs and grasses.

Square, oblong or oval containers may be used as well as round bulb bowls. All arrangements are similar. You need but adapt the plan to each as shown.

Where you have some discarded dish garden container, remove the earth in it and wash it. There is a new use for this also: oil the bowl and fill it with the paper as far as the rim. Then brush the top with cement mixture, raising the paper at rear to suggest background of hills or mountains. Then paint with tempera paint.

Dainty little blossoming "trees" made of babies'-breath are just the right thing to use in such a way. They give a living suggestion of dish picture and growing tree. So, if you go to your florist, he will probably be able to find the exact shade you require to fit into your renewed dish garden this way. These gypsophila trees come in all colors—oak red, soft rose, jade, bright green, brown, gold, yellow. They cost very little. One may even make one easily with help of pliable wire and a bunch of gypsophila the florist will sell you, if you have had no summer garden from which to gather it for winter's use.

To make such a tree is merely a process of cutting wire for each stalk of babies'-breath used. Bind each with raffia in wood-brown. Tie tiny knots for fastening firmly at end of sprays.

Gather all in a bunch of varied lengths. Wind the whole stem into a tree trunk. And after doing this, bend branches on hidden wires to lines you wish. If you do not want to go to this trouble and yet you do not wish to spend money to buy a ready-made tree, take a splinter of wood about 10 inches tall. Wind a few sprays of gypsophila, using it as tree trunk. And there you are — a tree that may be dipped in yellow or soft green to use in your dish picture!

This may be artificial but it suggests nature wonderfully well. And it requires no watering or care. Its ornaments may be changed from time to time, thus giving pleasant variety and change. For each time, the dish will take on new interpretation of its little scene interpreted by these. To each tiny landscape, made this way, one may introduce a diminutive ornament of animal or figure, well shaped and executed in artistic manner. From time to time, change these. Thus you get variety and interest in a thing not growing. Use only one or two ornaments, no more. They should be in proportion to your tree used.

One of these dish pictures will be pretty at a window or on a desk or low end table. To dark corners of a small apartment they lend interest and color. One needs, of course, no water and so such arrangements hold no danger to polished wood. When lifted up upon a standard the effect is that of something choice. A standard makes for elegance and decorative charm. Use it not only for a dish picture but in your twig and grass arrangements, if possible.

There are innumerable types of material you can obtain in the garden, by the shore, in a wood, or at your department store or florist shop —statice, heather, gypsohila, everlasting, sea lavendar, honesty, lantern plant, wild cedar and evergreens and pine, cones of larch and others. Everyone uses them. And once you have made one of these charming little "scenes" you will always notice the possibilities of the autumn twigs, berries and grasses for unusual decorative accents in the home.

PATTEN BEARD

Policeman's Lot—A Garden Plot

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE London "bobby" leads a double life. On duty he is a policeman; off duty he is a gardener. It all depends whether he is in uniform or in shirt sleeves.

"It's the way they've been brought up," explained a superintendent at one of the stations. "You wouldn't be far wrong if you said that 80 per cent of the metropolitan police had been country lads before they joined the force. Handling plants comes natural to them, you see. There's a constable in this division who spends every minute of his spare time in the police station garden. You wouldn't think he'd feel like coming back to weed and dig after eight hours' duty on the street, and then home for a meal, but he does."

When the news was circulated that Viscountess Byng of Vimy had offered a Challenge Cup for the best police garden in the metropolitan area it came as a complete surprise to the men. The thought of a competition had never entered their heads. In six weeks, they were told, the judging would take place, so there was no time to reorganize the layout of the gardens, or to cover unsightly walls and spaces.

"They caught us just as we were," said the superintendent, "and it speaks well for the sporting spirit of the men that no matter in what position they found themselves they entered their gardens for the competition."

Policemen are modest folk, however, and so little did those who had made the winning garden at Peckham think of their achievement that it ran grave risks of not being entered at all. A few years ago the garden was nothing but a dump, strewn with rubble that had been thrown over the patch when the yard at the back of the station was being cemented. Moreover, it had been the scene of many a well-fought tug-of-war and was badly cut up. The site, from a gardener's standpoint, was about as unpropitious as it could well be; ugly stone walls surrounded the dump, and still uglier dwellings and slum streets joined it on all sides. The police, however, are used to handling tough jobs, and no sooner did the idea present itself of converting the bare, unsightly space into something alive and fresh and beautiful than the work of clearing the site was begun. Peckham station is happy in the possession of two extremely keen gardeners—an inspector, who buys the seeds and plants out of his own pocket, and a constable who was a gardener before joining the force over 20 years ago, and who hopes to take up the same work again when he retires.

© Keystone

Prize Garden at Peckham Police Station, London.

No one passing along the busy High Street would dream of the neatly cut lawns, well-filled flower beds, rose-covered archways, tubs of plants and clever topiary work that lies a few yards away, but there it all is, a delightful stretch of refreshing color, to ease the stern side of things for the men, and incidentally to brighten the lives of the slum dwellers whose windows overlook the garden. There is, moreover, a touch of romance about the place, for it is bounded on one side by a narrow town lane, in which is situated the original tiny meeting house used by William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, before his imprisonment in the Tower of London for his religious opinions.

In judging the gardens, points were given for the general layout, the succession of blooms, absence of weeds, exceptional plants, and the way in which difficulties in connection with the site had been overcome. Nearly every station has its own particular problem. Some face due north; some get very little rain owing to surrounding buildings, and as the sergeant in charge pointed out, the police had to set a good example during the drought and use less water; some have too little space and are apt to become overcrowded, while others have to contend with neglected soil.

A garden of dahlias in the north of London—which was well up in points—was made by the entire energies of a sergeant who found the place a year ago in a terrible state. It happens that the sergeant's father in Scotland is a gardener, and he is able to get his plants sent specially from him. The result is a magnificent display of single and decorative blooms. It is whispered that this garden will stand a good chance of winning the cup next year, but the sergeant is a canny Scot, and it is difficult to get him to say much about his future plans beyond the fact that the rockery, which he made from stones he found strewn about, will be removed to fill up an uncultivated corner, and that some of the paths will be lifted and grass sowed in their place.

After his tour of the gardens the judge, who is an associate of the Royal Horticultural Society, congratulated all who had entered for the competition on their splendid work and undoubted evidence of keenness which, he said, promised well for the future.

DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Hobbies and Hints

A Garden After the Rainfalls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Editor:

I cannot be grateful enough for the garden articles. I learn so much from them about my flowers, and their ways and habits.

As we have had a very dry summer, the flowers seem to be more beautiful than ever, since our rainfalls. My phlox are blooming the second time and are very pretty. I have some cosmos that have seeded themselves from last year. One which is all by itself has had 120 blossoms, and as many more coming.

I also would like to mention a lily which just got through blooming. It had but one white blossom which was fragrant and large. I have a lot of hardy blue ageratum planted with some annual French marigold which are beautiful together. I also have had salvias for a background which add color to the garden. My asters were beautiful, branching out like little trees. The snapdragons have bloomed all summer. I do not let them go to seed and they keep on blooming. All in all, what beautiful thoughts one has strolling through the garden.

Thanking you again for all the help I receive through the Garden Page.

(Mrs.) J. D.

★ ★ ★

Raspberries in Autumn

Nebraska

Dear Editor and Garden Friends:

Too long has this Garden Page been a joy and help with no word from me, and I feel in order to show my appreciation. I must send my experience.

On the Garden Page of Tuesday, Oct. 9, Mrs. L. F. B., Michigan, told about the abundant crop of raspberries from their bushes in a rural lot, and I can imagine what joy it was to gather these delicious berries, and use them for many nice dishes. Our bushes, also in a rural city lot, have not yielded through the summer as they did other years. But now at this time of the year and since September we have picked berries every other day, and it is not a rural wonder to see the canes bend low with blossoms, green and red berries as never before. At first only a few of the canes began to get blossoms, but now they are all loaded, and if the weather keeps on as it is, we will have berries for Thanksgiving dinner.

In the spring when raking the leaves I have put many basketfuls between the rows. It keeps the roots cool, and the weeds out, and is a good fertilizer for these berry bushes. It is hard to keep them in rows, since new shoots keep coming up. It is a good thing to cut back the canes to a certain length when through bearing, about five to six inches.

It is a joy to have a dish of these berries for desert at this time. Never have there been so many and such fine berries so late.

Thank you for telling about "Storing Dahlia Tubers."

(Mrs.) E. H.

★ ★ ★

Cuttings from Peony Roots

Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have been so interested in reading letters in the Garden Hobby Column. I realized how much pleasure these letters brought so I decided to write and tell about my peonies.

I always was particularly interested in my neighbors' peonies but never had any of my own. About four years ago I bought 12 roots and planted them in my garden four feet apart and two inches deep. They grew and grew. I counted 25 to 30 peonies on one plant. They can be increased by taking cuttings from the old roots in the autumn and planting in sandy loam in dry weather. Thus a few small roots can become many and make a most fascinating spot.

(Mrs.) K.

A Portable Lath House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

La Mesa, Calif.

NECESSITY has made a "mover" of me, and being the proud owner of a lath house and a fish pool seemed the most unattainable of all my persistent dreams for permanence. That is, until I saw the lovely portable affair —fish pond, lily pool, lath house, pansy bed, strawberry bed and rose garden—owned by J. P. Rogers of San Diego, California.

Now I, too, am going to have a 'home' for all of the begonias and coleus and ferns that I have so long denied myself. I shall have something larger than a glass bowl in which to watch my gold fish family grow. And, best of all, it is to be the sort of home that can be folded up and loaded onto a truck with the rest of my belongings when I am forced to move. I can be set up again wherever I am to be located and it will be equally at ease on a small porch or balcony, in a handkerchief-size back yard or even in front of an apartment window.

I shall follow Mr. Roger's plan closely. His lath house is four feet square by six feet high and is made of finished lath-size boards, painted white with green trim, in regulation lath-house style, excepting that each side and the top are made separately, and then assembled by hooking them together at the corners. Three rows of shelves, to be placed around the inside of the house for flower pots to sit on, also hook into place and the bottom row is wide enough and braced strongly enough to make a form into which a porcelain sink, which is the fish pool, is suspended. Despite the smallness of his pool, Mr. Rogers has gold fish, water narcissus and a lily growing there, and he has given the illusion of more space in the bottom of the house by banking ferns, cacti and succulents along the lower shelf, away from the edge of the pool and up against the lath-house walls. The two higher rows of shelves contain green and white painted pots of Rex begonias, coleus, fibrous begonias and ferns. In the very top of the lath house suspended from a roof brace, he has hung a water jug which is nearly hidden by the drooping branches of a fuschia begonia, but which furnishes a tiny waterfall by means of slow, constant dripping into the pool below. This water is very important if the lath house is to be placed on a balcony or in front of an apartment window in that it will supply the necessary moisture for the humid-loving plants.

Mr. Rogers's "rose garden" and all of his shrubs are in painted wooden containers and his pansy bed peeps at you from heart-shaped openings bored into the sides and top of a small barrel. His strawberry bed, too, is at home in a barrel and the entire project, lath house, rose garden and all, is contained in a space not over six feet square.

So, for this country-loving city-dweller, another way of having the longed for lath house and back-yard garden has opened up. The winter months will find my lath house in a warm basement room or in a corner of my apartment where the warm rays of the sun will reach it and the springtime will see me reassembling its four walls and roof, the lily pool and the rows of shelves in some shady out-of-door spot where I can enjoy it no matter what part of the country I may be calling "home" for the moment.

Where Weeds Grew —Now a Garden

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A long narrow strip of land, overgrown with weeds and looking like a tangled wilderness, was turned into a garden for beauty and use in the following way:

First of all, a path was made straight up the center. About the middle, and diagonally across, a brick wall terminating in pillars topped with old lead vases was built on each side of the path. After the ground had been cleared of weeds and double-dug, the making of the borders was begun with the idea of having continual bloom from spring to late autumn. The borders up to the wall were backed by double rows of polyanthus roses, and in front, groups of Spanish iris with an edging of yellow, blue and purple violas. Behind these borders, which face south, were planted vegetables, rhubard and strawberries.

Morello cherries are grown on the north side of the walls. Climbing roses (Butterfly, Lady Hillingdon, and William Allan Richardson) are planted each side of the pillars. These now mingle round the tops, producing a very pretty effect.

Beyond the wall narrow borders have been made with espaliers of apples on either side of the path and finished off at the ends with two standard crab-apple trees. An edging of primulas (Wanda) makes a bright spot of color from early spring to May, sometimes flowering through an open winter. Behind the primulas ten-week stocks are planted, their soft colors and gray foliage making a contrast to the more brilliant coloring of the other borders.

Dessert pears are grown on the south side of the wall.

Frames, vegetables, bush fruit, raspberries and loganberries are at the back of the espaliers.

The success of this plan lies in the long line of color continuing beyond the wall, and thus securing an uninterrupted vista.

A. C. E.

Building An Herb Bed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PLANNING the herb garden is a subject that should receive much thought before a single plant is set in place. Although often given little consideration, this part of the garden may well be the most interesting section.

First of all, the herb garden is a distinct department of your landscape picture and it is not to be treated as an integral part of the border, rock garden, woodland scene or otherwise. If possible it is best to plant it in an inclosure or where it can be easily inclosed. An evergreen hedge to the north and west will, likewise, be found advantageous, for many a questionably hardy plant will find its way into the select company of aromatic things and a windbreak of that kind will save not a few tender ones.

Having selected the site for planting the herbs, the next problem is to decide the form it is to take. This is largely a matter of personal choice, though precedent and, quite likely, convenience says to arrange the plants into prim, little beds that are slightly raised above the surrounding surface. This practice is grounded on sound theory, as one may find when he tries to grow many herbs in a poorly drained spot. The size, shape and other mechanical features of the beds are other problems to be solved largely by personal choice and valuable materials. The beds may be held in place by boards which are firmly pegged at the corners. Or, if suitable rocks are available, they may be used instead of the more perishable boards. The purpose of the raised beds is to secure a well-drained spot for the damp-hating plants as well as to add that touch of quaintness which was a part of the old-time herb garden.

The question of drainage leads naturally to that of soil. And here we find the principal requirement to be good drainage rather than richness. If the soil selected for the herb garden is heavy, half its volume of gravel should be mixed with the original soil to form the beds, and this to a depth of 15 inches at least. A sandy soil seldom needs any attention as to drainage, though it may easily be too rich for the best results from many poor-soil herbs. The latter may then be collected into a few beds wherein the soil has been toned down a little by incorporating sterile sand with the original mixture.

Autumn is the best season of the year to start actual construction of the herb garden. Beds made at that season will have time to settle before spring planting is done, eliminating much watering during the first few weeks. And when the gardener commences to look for plants for his herb garden, he will find few except the very ordinary ones in nurseries. This will, of course, call for a careful search for seeds, and many of these are best planted in an outside frame just before winter sets in.

Scarlet Lobelias

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, Eng.

When lobelias are mentioned, most people think instinctively of the dainty little blue plants with which flower beds are edged. But those who do not know the scarlet lobelias, and grow them, miss one of the loveliest floral treats imaginable. These lobelias belong to the cardinalis family, and there are several exquisite kinds, such as Huntsman, The Bishop, and Mrs. Humbert. All have coppery red foliage, which in itself is decorative. The flower spikes are from two to four feet tall. The individual blooms are something like a small butterfly poised on the end of a twig and the effect is brilliant.

In the herbaceous border these lobelias are seen to best advantage. They should be grouped in threes or fours, the individual specimens being set a foot apart. If it is possible to plant as a background the white-and-green-leaved ribbon grass popularly known as Gardener's Garter, the combination will be one of the most attractive features in the border.

Planting may be undertaken at any time during autumn and winter. Make the soil rich to the depth of two feet, and add a liberal sprinkling of bone meal, which brings out in full perfection the marvelously brilliant color. Make the hole large enough to accommodate the roots easily, for if they are squeezed, the attempt at growing them is apt to be unsuccessful. Place the crowns or dormant-growth buds an inch below the surface, and after planting, mulch with a two-inch layer of riddled leaf mold.

G. H. C.

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Around the Corner

During the next few weeks THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and its Weekly Magazine Section will carry some outstanding articles. Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

Revival of an Ancient Craft

For the woman interested in the artistic work being done in the ancient craft of embroidery, a series of six articles will begin early in November on the Women's Page. The first will deal with the history of embroidery and its development in a progressing world. The remaining five articles will deal with individuals who are excelling in the work of embroidery today, and who are master craftsmen of the Society of Arts and Crafts in Boston. Watch for this series and learn what modern American women are doing in the field of embroidery.

Short Cuts to Better Speech

When you say "hello" over the telephone or "good morning," does your voice reveal you as a cheerful, cordial person or as an indifferent or possibly an impatient one? Do you mumble your words, or do they come out low and clear? Help in attaining a pleasing, cultivated voice that will be effective in business, a good example for children, and a delight to your friends is offered in a series of eighteen articles beginning November 6 on the Educational Page. The series will be written by Carilyn Stevens, an experienced voice teacher, and author of the recent popular Monitor articles, "Etiquette in Daily Living." Enter your subscription early in order to receive the complete series.

Weekly Magazine Section

Temperance — VISCOUNT ASTOR

A plea to take the profits out of the liquor traffic is voiced by a prominent British peer who has made an extensive study of temperance problems in many different countries. Lord Astor explains the merits of plans for liquor control as elaborated by Mr. Lloyd George in England and John D. Rockefeller Jr. in the United States. After dwelling on the social aspect of the drink problem, Lord Astor, who presided at the last conference of the International Congress of Alcoholism last summer, outlines a possible program of dealing with its political aspect.

Toys — JANET MABIE

When is a toy more than a toy? Janet Mabie says "Now." Examining the fun givers that the toy industry is fashioning to bring merriment into American homes at the holiday season, the writer finds that toy making is becoming more and more like school teaching. "It is a poor toy that can't teach somebody something," say the toy makers.

Russia Sets the Style — HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

This, the third article in a series illustrating various national influences in the fashions of today, describes the contribution which Russia has made and is making to feminine adornment. Winter often brings a demand for Cossack hats and furry coats which might have had their origin in Moscow or old St. Petersburg.

Redeeming Mutilated Money — HELEN RATHJE

Money that is put through the washing machine or tucked away in the oven and forgotten when the baking begins is not necessarily lost, no matter how soaked or charred it may become. There is a bureau in Washington whose business it is to see that people whose pocketbooks go through strange adventures do not suffer loss. This article tells how mutilated money is examined and apparent losses are made good to owners.

Norway — CHRISTIAN L. LANGE

An eminent Norwegian who has long represented his country at the League of Nations and whose name is intimately linked with the peace movement discusses his country's place in the world. This article is one of a series which prominent statesmen have contributed to the Magazine Section about their respective countries. This series has included articles by Edouard Herriot of France, Sir Austen Chamberlain of Great Britain, Paul Hymans of Belgium, and William E. Rappard of Switzerland.

India — SIR SAMUEL HOARE

Great Britain's Secretary of State for India reveals the issues which confront the British Government today in its administration of its vast Asiatic empire. This article is of special significance at present because it hints at some of the recommendations which will be made in November by the governmental committee which has been studying the India problem.

Princess Marina

The bride-to-be of Prince George of England sits for an intimate portrait for the Monitor. This article is especially timely in view of the royal wedding which will take place late in November.

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Trade Differs on Belgian Treaty

Bill 'Rider' Affects 898 Jobs

Relief Workers Average $9.96

Mrs. Roosevelt Not Campaigning as President's Wife, She Tells Critics—Too Many Bones in Radio Programs, Educational Observer Reports

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—About 18 to 8 stands Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's score on political campaigning; the larger number wrote to protest her stumping tour in New York State, the lesser number approved.

That was the day's most diverting political note, although perhaps the most significant was the prospective ejection from the Treasury alcohol tax unit of 898 employees, whose jobs will be open to political scramble. To retain the posts they must stand further Civil Service examination as well.

* * *

Trade Realities: The clash of economic ambitions was evident once more today as another reciprocal trade treaty was up for hearing—the projected treaty with Belgium. F. X. A. Eble, former Collector of Customs in the Hoover Administration, appeared for the American Match Institute, and charged that the Swedish "match trust" was endangering the American match industry through the reciprocity negotiations. He declared that efforts of Norman H. Davis, now American Ambassador-at-Large, but also representative of the bondholders' committee attempting to salvage something from the Krueger collapse, were at the expense of American match makers.

Mr. Eble's statements were at once challenged by Thomas Nelson Page, son of the former Ambassador, who presided at the hearings. He said that Mr. Eble's testimony had left a "very unfair implication" to which the committee objected.

Most alarmed group at the proposed Belgian treaty were the copper producers, and Sam H. Morris, representing Arizona producers, said reduction on the important duty to let in Belgian Congo copper would aggravate economic distress in his state. W. W. Lynch, representing American copper producers, also opposed any cut.

On the other side, W. L. Rochester of the New York Cordage and Cable Company asked lower duties on Belgian rope. He said a reduction would not hurt American industry because cheap rope already comes from the Philippines. And J. D. Craig of the National Linseed Oil Manufacturing Association, asked that the Belgian market for linseed cakes be safeguarded.

* * *

Spoils System: The ingenuity of a southern Senator promises to sacrifice 898 more federal employees of long standing to the spoils system and open the way for their replacement by political appointees.

This is the number of employees of the Treasury Alcohol Tax Unit which will have to be dismissed on Dec. 1 under the latest interpretation of the McKellar "rider" to the last deficiency appropriation bill.

In fairness to the Administration it must be pointed out that Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, has done his best to minimize the effect of the rider on the regular personnel of the Treasury. His original interpretation of the "rider" would have forced the retirement of 1870 employees. A second interpretation, given out today, would reduce the number to 898.

This last figure may again be changed when the case comes up before the comptroller general's office, but will represent the Senator's "bag."

The McKellar "rider"—work of Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee—provided that no salary could be paid after Dec. 1 to former employees of the Prohibition Bureau who were separated from the service between June 10 and Dec. 31, 1933.

The dates represent the interim between dissolution of the Prohibition Bureau and establishment of the new Alcohol Tax Unit of the Treasury.

* * *

Relief Load: The fact that relief rolls did not increase noticeably between August and September, despite the textile strike is hailed by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, as "a favorable sign."

In August there were 3,992,368 heads of families on the rolls; in September 4,016,018. During the same period government expenditures for relief declined 3 per cent from $147,078,453.68 to $142,717,091.92.

For October, the relief administrator expects to see the load mount considerably. Last year as cold weather set in, the outlay increased by nearly 10 per cent. Usually the peak comes in February. Whether Donald R. Richberg's estimate that there will be 5,000,000 families receiving relief at that time will hold good remains to be seen.

Mr. Hopkins also produced statistics showing that 1,387,119 persons were employed on emergency work relief on Oct. 11, at an average pay of $9.96 a week.

* * *

Too Many "Bones": There are some fish, says Dr. Arthur G. Crane, president of the University of Wyoming, in which the edible part is easily separated from the bones. There are other fish which cannot be eaten conveniently because the bones are scattered all through the body. A good type of the first fish is the trout.

Now it happens that Dr. Crane has just appeared before the federal radio authority on behalf of the National Association of State University Presidents, representing 50 institutions. Many of these colleges operate radios. They complain that private radio programs, now operating under the egis of the profit motive, are too much like the fish whose bones are so inconveniently placed as to make it unsatisfactory for human use. A good example of this unsatisfactory fish, says Dr. Crane, is the "sucker."

What Dr. Crane proposes is that radio programs be arranged in "layers." Then the public could pick and choose and extract the intellectual meat which it desired. And it could discard the "bones" instead of discarding the whole "fish." The "layer," which Dr. Crane is interested in, is that educational extension work for schools and colleges which he feels is now being sacrificed in America in the interest of advertiser-sponsored private programs.

* * *

Campaigning: "No comment" was the reply Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made to charges publicized by Miss Dorothy Frooks, political opponent of Mrs. Caroline O'Day in New York State, that the President's wife is unjustly using her position to further Mrs. O'Day's campaign.

Mrs. Roosevelt explained that Miss Frooks had solicited her aid last summer to obtain the Democratic nomination for Representative from the Twenty-Fifth District. The President's wife refused this request, and now Miss Frooks is running against Mrs. O'Day for Representative-at-Large on a "law preservation" ticket. In numerous letters she has taken Mrs. Roosevelt to task for supporting Mrs. O'Day.

The only thing Mrs. Roosevelt would say was that she would not enter a primary campaign for anyone and she doubted if she would have acted in behalf of any candidate who was not as old a friend as Mrs. O'Day.

Asked if she noticed any difference in campaigning as a private citizen and as President wife's, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, "I entirely forgot I was the President's wife. I was back campaigning just as I've always done in every campaign since 1920."

Australian Fliers Rest in Honolulu After Fiji Flight

By the Associated Press

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith is in no hurry to leave Hawaii after landing at Honolulu safely yesterday.

Sir Charles and his navigator, Capt. P. G. Taylor, disclosed they had fought torrential equatorial rain into which they flew at midnight on their hop from Suva, Fiji Islands.

The rain clopped the air speed indicator on the leading edge of the plane wing, making it impossible to tell whether the ship was maintaining sufficient speed to give it headway. This instrument failure nearly spelled disaster, Kingsford-Smith said. He was fumbling in the cockpit, trying to get the indicator into action, when he accidentally released the retractable landing gear.

Since the usual compensation for the lowering of the gear had not been made, the shock threw their blue and white monoplane into a spin from which the pilot pulled it only with difficulty.

Knowing their course from Fiji here left them for the most part miles from land, and that they would be forced to fly the 3197 miles practically without weather reports, the fliers were prepared against disaster. There were tools to loosen the engine and a small still to transform sea water into a drinkable fluid.

Landing at Wheeler Field here, the fliers completed in 25 hours and 5 minutes the second leg of what is generally conceded the most hazardous over-water air course in the world.

Cathcart Jones and Ken W. Waller, flying back to England after participation in the Melbourne Derby, made a second start from Allahabad, India, shortly after noon Tuesday. Motor trouble forced them to return just after taking off earlier this morning. Apparently the delay here and one at Port Darwin have destroyed their chance of beating the record for the England-to-Melbourne flight.

C. J. Melrose, Australian, left Charleville, Australia, for Melbourne, while Lieut. M. Hansen of Denmark took off from Newcastle Waters, Australia, for the derby terminus.

John H. Wright and Lieut. John Polanda, American fliers, held in Calcutta by a cracked cylinder, dropped out of the derby and will not continue to Melbourne.

Babson Pictures Chicago As World's Metropolis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—Chicago will be the largest city in the world by 1968, according to Roger W. Babson, statistician. Mr. Babson points out in a survey just presented to the Chicago Association of Commerce that before the end of this century this Midwest metropolis will boast an urban population of 10,000,000.

Pointing to the comparative growth of Chicago with other large cities of the world, Mr. Babson says Chicago will pass Berlin in population by 1940, and London by 1944. According to the 1930 federal census Chicago had 3,376,438 inhabitants. In 1945 it will be 5,000,000 Mr. Babson predicts, and in 1980 it will be past 9,000,000.

'Blue Sky Letter' Legitimate, Says Insull Attorney

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—An interpretation of Charles B. Stuart's "blue sky letter," entirely different from that of the Government, was advanced by Mr. Stuart's counsel today as more of Samuel Insull's 16 mail fraud co-defendants sought directed verdicts of not guilty.

The letter, introduced in the early part of the trial, has been regarded by the Government as one of its most important pieces of evidence. In it Mr. Stuart, an officer of the brokerage firm of Halsey Stuart & Co., asked if there were not some way stock in "the new company" could be sold in Illinois without violating the State's blue sky law.

Harry S. Ditchburne, attorney for Mr. Stuart and three other defendants, claimed before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson that, properly interpreted, the letter was strictly legitimate.

Mr. Ditchburne presented motions for directed verdicts in behalf of Mr. Stuart, his brother, Harold L. Stuart; Clarence T. MacNeille and Frank K. Shrader, the Halsey Stuart group of defendants. Motions in behalf of three other defendants were presented yesterday at the conclusion of the Government's case and by the close of today's session motions were expected to have been entered in behalf of all defendants except Samuel Insull and his son, Samuel Insull Jr..

The Insulls have announced they want to tell their side of the case and will not ask a directed verdict.

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Merchandising Shares Feature Trading in Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

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Merchandising Shares Have Good Rally on Better Retail Sales

By **Forrest Price**

Better prices prevailed today in a slow moving stock market.

Total sales approximated 400,000 shares.

Traders appear to be very cautious. They have been fooled so often that it is little wonder they are timid.

Continued good retail business probably is responsible for steady rising prices for the merchandising stocks.

This group of equities has been prominently strong in the New York market for some weeks.

McCrory Stores preferred advanced two points today to a new high for the year. Likewise, the A issue with a gain of more than a point. Hahn Department Stores preferred gained 1½. Spiegel-May-Stern nearly 2. National Department Stores preferred more than 2.

There was a scattering of specialties, more or less conspicous, which recorded gains of a point or more.

Few of the standard issues were traded to any extent. Price changes for most of them were exceedingly narrow.

Losses of as much as a point were established by some railroad bonds. A few industrials also lost as much. At the same time moderate gains were recorded by a few railroad, industrial and utility loans. Mixed gains and losses were witnessed in U. S. Governments. Higher prices were quoted for most of the foreign obligations.

Foreign wheat markets exerted a bearish influence on American grain. There was some short covering toward the close of the Chicago market when wheat showed a net gain of about a cent a bushel. Corn advanced on reports that the domestic yield would be lower than had been estimated. Cotton moved in an irregular range.

Although it is believed that results of the November election have been largely discounted by the securities and commodities markets, still there is no telling what the next Congress will do in the way of making new laws affecting business. This naturally has a retarding effect.

However, it has been shown that President Roosevelt has recently indicated a more friendly feeling toward business and financial leaders and a sincere desire to give freer rein to commercial activities. Hence it is thought that any further measures which may try to get through Congress will be vetoed by him if it is apparent that they will tend to check recovery.

And as a result there is undoubtedly a more amicable relationship existing between the Administration and the business world.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Recoveries were the rule in most financial markets today, although the activity was still restricted and improvement generally moderate.

While the majority of stocks were only fractionally higher, a few issues attracted followings for gains of a point to 2 points or so.

Market observers seemed somewhat disappointed that the equities volume did not expand on the display of mild rallying tendencies. News incentives were few and speculative enthusiasm noticeably subdued.

Store Stocks Up

Stocks up fractionally to around a point included Spiegel-May-Stern, National Department Stores preferred, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, General Motors, Chrysler, Case, Johns-Manville, National Distillers, California Packing, Standard Oil of California, Amerada, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Howe Sound and Santa Fe.

Homestake Mining dropped 5, and U. S. Smelting was heavy. The rails did little, and the utilities were listless.

A further decline in the price of stock exchange seats was not particularly cheering to the brokerage contingent which, for some time now, has been doing most of its figuring in red ink. Two seats changed hands today, one at $91,000 and the other at $76,000. The latter price was a decline of $11,000 from a transfer yesterday, and equaled the year's low recorded in September.

Bond Market Irregular

There was a drift toward lower levels over a considerable part of the corporate bond list today. Small offerings accounted for losses of a point or so in a number of industrial and rail loans. U. S. Governments were moderately active and in the home loan group prices were firm. Treasurys were mostly a shade lower.

Bethlehem Steel 5s dropped a point to 105½, and on similar losses St. Paul 5s sold at 24½ and Southern Pacific 4½s at 60. Smaller declines occurred in American Telephone 5s, Canadian Pacific debentures, New York Central 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

Small gains were distributed over the obligations of Goodyear, Pennsylvania, Standard Oil of New York, Texas Corporation, Chesapeake & Ohio and Columbia Gas & Electric

Early dealings in U. S. Government bonds established small losses in most of the Treasury issues, but the Home Owners' loan and federal farm mortgage group registered minor gains with the exception of Home Owners' loan 3s, which yielded a trifle.

The foreign list was generally higher. Italian 7s and French 7½s gained around ½ point and Brazilian 6½s sold slightly higher.

U. S. Business Failures

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Business failures in the United States numbered 225 for the week ended Oct. 25, compared with 214 in the preceding week and 290 in the like week last year, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 30	Last Oct. 29
11¼	6		Adams Express	1100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
34½	18	.2	Adams Millis	600	29¾	29	29¾	29
11⅝	6¾		Addressograph	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
7¾	3½		Advance Rumely	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
9¾	4½	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	5	4½	5	5
107	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	300	103¾	103	103	
3⅜	1½		Airway Elec App	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
23½	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1600	18	17¾	17¾	17½
5¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16½	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	6½	6¼	6½	
23⅜	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	13¼
7¾	2½		Amal Leather	100	3	3	3	3
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	1300	41¾	40¼	40½	40
44½	28¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	45½	44½	45¼	44
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	60	44	43	44	
72¾	46½		Am Crystal Sug pf	50	58½	58½	58½	58½
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	24½	24½	24½	
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1200	100½	100	100¼	100
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	145	145	145	144½
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	400	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15½
58½	32¼		Am Car & F pf	200	33	32	33	33
65½	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	1300	64¾	64¾	64¾	65
5	1¾		Am Encaustic T	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
11	4¾		Am International	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	600	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
27⅞	14½		Am Metal	400	14⅞	14½	14½	14½
12¼	3¾		Am Power & Li	500	4¼	4¼	4½	4½
26¼	10¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	12⅝	12	12	
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	14	14	14	14
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	6300	14⅜	14	14	13¾
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	3800	16¾	16½	16½	16½
58	36		Am Safety Razor	400	54¾	54¼	54¾	
51¼	30¼	4	Am Smelt & Ref	600	34¾	34½	34¾	34½
98½	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	97	96½	97	
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	500	14½	13¾	14½	13¾
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	10	71	71	71	71
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	200	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	59	58½	59	
128¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	4600	109¾	109⅛	109¾	109⅞
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	300	15	15	15	15½
56	34	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	68¼	68¼	68¼	
17½	7		Am Woolen	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
83¾	36	2½	Am Woolen pf	200	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	2600	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
13⅛	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	10	10	10	
24⅜	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	400	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15½
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	98½	98½	98½	
36	26½		Archer Daniels	400	34¼	34	34¼	34
116½	110	7	Archer Dan pf	100	115¼	115¼	115¼	
99	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	200	98	97½	97½	98
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	3300	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
67	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf N	400	64½	64½	64½	64
80	54		Armour Ill pf	200	79	79	79	
8¾	3		Arnold Constable	600	5½	5¼	5½	5½
18¼	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	400	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	2400	52¼	51	51½	50¾
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	800	81	80	81	80
54⅛	74½		Atl Coast Line	1300	28¾	27¾	28½	28½
16	5		Atl Gulf & W I	500	5¾	5⅛	5¾	6
35¼	7⅛	1	Atl Refining	800	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	200	44½	44½	44½	43½
57⅜	16½		Auburn Auto	1600	24	23¼	23¼	23
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	1100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—					
16	4½		Baldwin Loco	11600	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
64¾	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	500	19¾	18	18½	18¾
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	1300	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
37⅜	16⅝		Balt & Ohio pf	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
111	95⅛	.7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	103	103	103	
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	700	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	200	17	17	17	16⅝
67¾	58	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	65	65	65	
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	200	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	12¼
127	93½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	107½	107½	107½	
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	400	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅞
49½	12⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
36½	26	1½b	Best & Co	100	35½	35½	35¾	35¼
49½	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	4100	25	24¼	24⅞	24½
82	55		Beth Steel pf	500	55	54⅞	55	55
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	20⅛	19⅜	19⅜	20⅛
10¼	6¾		Boeing Airplane	500	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6¾
68⅞	40½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	52½	52½	52½	52
91	76	4†	Bon Ami A	50	90¼	90	90	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1600	24⅜	24⅜	24⅞	24¼
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	500	23	22¾	23	22¾
19½	6½		Boston & Maine	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19⅞	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	1100	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
44⅞	28⅛	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	400	37¼	37	37¼	
97	82⅛	.6	Brooklyn H T pf	400	89¾	89	89	89¾
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	40	40	40	
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	400	4	4	4	4⅛
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	80	21	20¼	20¼	21
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	20	8	8	8	8¼
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	400	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
4¾	1½		Butterick	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	500	37¾	37⅝	37¾	36½
1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6⅝	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	100	3	3	3	2⅞
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
18¼	11⅞		Canadian Pacific	2400	13⅛	12	12	12
86¼	35		Case Thresh	2100	45½	45	45	44¾
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	50	72½	72½	72½	72½
33⅜	23	1†	Caterpillar Trac	2900	30	28½	30	28⅜
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	4800	26¼	25⅝	25¾	26
4	1	.h	Celotex vtc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
22⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf	220	10	9½	9½	9¼
32½	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	24	24	24	24
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	2600	37¼	36⅜	37⅛	36¼
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	400	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	38
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1600	42¾	42	42½	42½
5¼	1½		Chi & Gt West	90	2	2	2	2⅛
8½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
13¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	4½		Chi & N'western	1200	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
9⅞	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	100	4½	4½	4½	
6¼	2	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
8	2	.h	Chi RI&P 6%	400	2⅜	2½	2½	2¾
9¾	3¼	.h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	3½	3½	3½	
60¾	29¼	1†	Chrysler	10800	34¼	33½	34	33½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝
86	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	78½	78½	78½	
2⅛	½		City Stores	1400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
1¼	⅜		City Stores vtc	500	⅞	½	⅞	
97⅜	50⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	16	15½	15⅞	15⅝
95	68½	6	Colo Palm P pf	600	96½	94¾	96½	
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	100	11	11	11	11
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	60	76½	76	76	76½
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19¼	6⅞		Columbia Gas	2600	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	40	50	57½	57½	
39⅝	21½	1†	Columbian Pic vtc	200	34½	34½	34½	34¼
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	900	66¼	66	66	67
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1500	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	29
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	30	28½	28½	28½	
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	50	49¼	50	49½
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3800	18¼	18¼	18⅜	18¼
3¾	1⅜		Comwith & So	5500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S p pf	600	31½	31	31	31½
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1100	29½	29⅜	29½	29
3¾	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17½	10⅝	1½g	Consol Film I pf	600	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
47⅜	25		Consol Gas	6800	25¾	25¼	25¾	25⅝
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	86
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	2500	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
6¾	2⅜		Consol Rys Cu pf	500	3	3	3	3
14⅜	5¼		Cont Baking A	400	6	5¾	6	
2⅜	¾		Cont Baking B	500	1	1	1	1
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
88¼	56⅞	2.40	Cont Can	1500	57½	56¾	57	57⅝
11¾	6		Cont Dia Fibre	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	31	29½	31	29½
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	1400	1	⅞	1	1
22¾	15⅜	.50b	Cont Oil	2600	16⅝	16	16½	16
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	100	44	43¾	43¾	44
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	500	62¼	61¾	62¼	61½
148½	125	7	Corn Prod pf	100	145	145	145	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32½	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
17½	8	1†	Crosley Radio	300	12¼	12	12¼	12
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	600	23½	23	23½	23½
3⅛	1		Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	100	6	6	6	6
53⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47½	47½	47½	47½
29⅞	13½		Curtis Publishg	400	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝
85⅜	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	79	79	79	
5¼	2⅜		Curtiss-Wright	3200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1200	7	6¾	6¾	6⅝
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛		Deere & Co	200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
15½	10½	4	Deere & Co pf	900	14¾	14	14¼	14⅝
73½	35		Del & Hudson	900	38	37½	37½	37½
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	2800	17⅞	17½	17¾	17⅝
55⅛	29	1¾†	Devoe & Ray A	500	41½	40¾	40¾	
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	200	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	38½
28½	14¼		Douglas A	1600	17	16¾	16¾	17
19	8¼		Dresser A	400	12	11⅞	12	12
11⅞	5		Dresser B	300	7	6¾	7	
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	800	91¾	90⅞	91¼	90¾
			—E—					
12¾	4⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
106⅜	79	4	Eastman Kodak	300	104	103⅜	103⅜	103½
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	120	143¼	143¼	143½	143¼
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	100	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
31⅝	15		Elec Auto-Lite	2300	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	200	99½	99	99½	99¼
7½	3		Elec Boat	200	4	3⅞	4	4⅛
9⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
19¾	7		El Pw&L 6% pf	200	8	8	8	
21	8⅛		Elec Pow & L pf	300	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	41	40⅜	40⅜	41½
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2¾	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	70	127½	126¼	126¼	
25½	13		Engineers Pub	300	20½	20½	20½	
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	200	19¼	19¼	19½	
24⅞	9⅜		Erie RR	200	11⅜	11¾	11¾	11½
28¼	14⅞		Erie RR 1pf	300	16¼	16	16	15½
27¼	9		Evans Products	500	16¼	15½	16	
10½	3		Exchange Buffet	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
			—F—					
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	200	10	9½	9½	
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	20	49¾	49	49	
98	62		Fed M & S pf	200	62	62	62	
8¾	2⅞		Fed Motor Tr	100	3½	3½	3½	
5⅜	2		Fed Screw W	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4	1¼		Fed Water Serv	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	31	30½	30¾	30
106	87	6½	Fielene's pf	30	103	103	103	
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	500	13¾	13⅜	13½	13½
69¼	45¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	64	64	64	64½
21	10½		Food Mach	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	
22	8½		Foster-Wheeler	200	10½	10½	10½	10
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22¼
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	100	12½	12½	12½	11¾
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
			—G—					
87	73	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	75	75	75	
11½	5⅝		Gen Am Inv	300	8½	6½	8½	6½
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	300	34¾	34½	34½	34½
23½	12		Gen Asphalt	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞
14⅜	6½	.85b	Gen Baking	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10½	5		Gen Bronze	200	6⅜	6	6⅜	6½
6½	2¼		Gen Cable	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	3800	18¼	17¾	17⅞	18
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	12½	12½	12½	13⅜
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	500	32	31¾	32	31⅞
1⅞	½		Gen Gas & E A	200	½	½	½	½
61¾	50	3.30b	Gen Ital Edison	200	61½	61½	61½	62½
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	100	57½	57½	57½	58
42	24⅝	1†	Gen Motors	10700	29¼	28¾	28⅝	28¾
104¼	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103¼	102⅞	103	103
8⅜	2⅛		Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	1		Gen Realty	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23⅜	10⅛		Gen Refractories	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	
19½	10	..	Gen Refract cf	300	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11¾
13¼	8¼		Gillette Saf Raz	7000	13¾	13¼	13¾	13
68¼	47	5	Gillette S R pf	500	68½	66	68⅜	65½
6¾	2⅜		Gimbel Bros	300	4½	4¼	4½	
38⅜	15¾	1†	Glidden	100	22½	22½	23½	22
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	
9½	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	500	4⅜	4	4¼	4¼
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	600	18½	18¼	18¼	16½
18	8		Goodrich	100	9½	8½	8½	8½
32½	12¼		Goodyear	500	20½	19⅝	20	19⅜
11¾	3⅞		Gotham Silk Hos	200	5	4¾	4¾	5½
4½	1½		Graham Paige	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13⅜	5½		Granby	100	5¾	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
8¾	4		Grand Union	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	200	32½	32	32	
40⅜	20	1	Grant (WT)	400	30½	29⅞	29⅞	
32½	12¼		Great Nor pf	500	15	14¾	14¾	14⅜
15½	8½	.50b	Great or Ore	200	11	10¾	10¾	11
35¼	28	2.40	Great West Sug	700	27	26½	26½	27
3½	¾		Guantanamo Sug	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
			—H—					
8¼	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	500	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
52⅜	25¼		Hahn D S pf	400	41½	40	40	40
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	200	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
6½	1½		Hat Corp of Am	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
96⅞	74	3	Hazel Atlas	500	81	80	80	82
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	200	70	69½	69½	69¾
10¼	4¾		Holland Furnace	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13	5¾	.50b	Hollander	100	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
430⅛	310	12†	Homestake Min	100	375	375	375	
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
8¾	2⅝		Houdaille Her B	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
57½	35½	3	Howe Sound	200	48	48	48	47
12½	4⅜		Hudson & Man	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
24½	6¼		Hudson Motor	1500	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
7¼	1⅞		Hupp Motors	1400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
			—I—					
38⅞	13½		Ill Central	1200	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	18¼
30½	19⅞	1.68	Indus Rayon	600	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
48⅜	34¼	.25	Inland Steel	400	39¼	39¼	39¼	38½
4¼	2½	.10	Insuranshare Md	400	4	4	4	4
18⅞	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	
6½	2		Int Agr Corp	400	4⅛	4	4	4
37⅜	18⅜		Int Cement	700	21⅛	21	21	21
33½	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	1900	32⅜	32	32½	32½
45	29½	2.80	Int Nickel	6800	33¾	33	33¾	33⅝
50¾	38	2	Int Shoe	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
106	90	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	100	100	100	100
59⅞	35¼	3	Pullman	600	40	38½	39	39
14⅞	6⅜		Pure Oil	400	6½	6

Commerce and Finance

Donham Favors Federal Planning Council to Study Policies

Business and Industry

Say Utility Must Now Meet Federal Competitive Test

Bankers Change Policy—Argue Industry Ought to Face Challenge

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 30 (AP)—Financiers of the public utility industry were told by the Investment Bankers Association today that the time for protests against competition from federal and municipal governments is past, that it is now up to the privately-owned companies to justify themselves by providing the most efficient service.

Time for Argument Past

This represented a drastic change of policy on the part of the association, now in the fourth day of its annual convention here. It has in the past issued vehement protests and long arguments against the entrance of the Government in the electric power and light business.

Its new attitude, as voiced by its committee on public service securities in its annual report to the convention, was in keeping with the association's new approach toward federal regulation of the securities business, which was made on the ground that the bankers now face a condition and not a threat, that the time for argument is past.

Referring to its protests against government ownership and operation three years ago, the association's committee said the threats at that time have now "become overt acts. Fundamental principles are by way of being tested and fallacious theories must be refuted not by argument but by actual experience." The committee thought the industry could meet the test of competition, particularly from municipal plants, but felt that the entrance of the Federal Government into the business presents "a different and much blacker picture."

Threat Exaggerated

This challenge, said the bankers, "is to the leadership of the industry itself, and that leadership which has demonstrated the highest efficiency in its extraordinary development of the business and in dealings with its operating problems cannot fail to meet the test."

The committee found evidence that rules of fair competition were receiving the serious consideration of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in a recent statement by David Lilienthal to the effect that the TVA must see to it that consumers of Muscle Shoals power pay all items of cost which they would have to pay in buying from a private company, such as taxes, interest and depreciation.

The commitee then expressed the opinion that the actual threat to the integrity of public utility investments had been exaggerated, for the earnings of the industry depend upon rates, and final review as to whether rates are confiscatory rests with the Supreme Court even though the Johnson Act limits initial jurisdiction to state courts.

U. S. Crude Oil Output Declines

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 30 (AP)—Virtually all of the larger producing areas of the United States had a part in bringing total oil output for last week down 66,591 barrels from 2,511,643 to 2,445,052 barrels a day, the Oil and Gas Journal says.

Oklahoma production declined from 480,375 to 439,550 barrels; California production fell from 472,000 to 465,000 barrels, and Texas output dropped from 1,082,101 to 1,058,737 barrels. East Texas was responsible for a considerable portion of this, the field average falling from 533,753 to 513,329 barrels.

Kansas production increased from 123,650 to 124,755 barrels; that of the Rocky Mountain area fell from 94,300 to 93,310 barrels, and the eastern area, including Michigan, registered a slight increase, from 132,277 to 132,374 barrels.

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INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 1

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21

Harvard Dean Urges Increased General Planning by the State

Wallace Donham Says President's Program to Find Middle Ground Is Sound but Lacks Coördination —An Essential Is to Avoid Regimentation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The President's whole program of trying to find a middle ground is sound, but his method of procedure of working out his program in detail has been bungled through lack of coördination, Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, of Harvard University, told a gathering of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants here last night.

Speaking at the evening session of the all-day fall conference of the society, Dr. Donham, whose books on economic subjects have been widely read, outlined the limitations and difficulties of planning for our national future. These, he said, are principally the lack of realistic thought and planning and the effort to do the impossible to attain Utopias, resulting in "chaos" instead.

Advocates Planning Board

As increased general planning by the state is essential for recovery and the "maintenance of the stability which is a condition to freedom and progress," Dr. Donham advocated that a planning board or council be formed to study how to carry out the determined policies of the Administration.

"The President apparently has a sound general concept of planning —efforts to discover and put into effect things logically possible by methods logically defensible," he told the large assembly of accountants. "His early action was realistic, bold when boldness was essential and amazingly effective.

"But the vast difference between a sound concept in the mind of a leader and its detailed development and skillful administration by a huge organization was never more apparent. Not only the critical observer but the leader tends to minimize or ignore these difficulties. Dangerous confusion results. The President was forced under pressure of time to corral in Washington great numbers of men who had no conception of the stabilizing forces in civilization and no grasp of their parts in any general scheme. He properly included a wide range from reactionary conservatives through the whole gamut to radical social theorists.

Coördination Lacking

"Unfortunately he evolved no system or method to coördinate viewpoints, determine objectives and assure sufficiently consistent action. The Brain Trust disbanded. Its members who stayed in government service are overburdened with specialized administrative jobs. Thinking is confused. The activities of one group cancel the work of others. There is no such thing as timing.

"The President attempts the impossible task of coördinating programs single handed. Some 85 key men are said to get final instructions from him. Yet, as we have learned in industry when more than a handful of men report to one chief an organization rarely retains capacity for both thoughtful coördination and effective action.

"The Government has preserved ability to act but lost all general coördination. Specific programs are based on conflicting social and economic theories. Much is done without reference to either logical or practical limitations on human capacities and accomplishments. Emotions control. Sweeping regulations are little tempered by realism. Even when objectives are hard-headed, discipline and coördination are lacking.

"We decide to balance the budget in 1936, but the financial policies implicit in this conclusion receive astonishingly small attention.

"Increased general planning by the state, in my judgment needed for recovery, is essential to maintenance of the stability which is a condition to freedom and progress. But if planning means anything it involves thoughtful consideration to limitations on human beings and their capacities, to their emotional nature, to logical and practical factors which severely limit foresight and define boundaries of accomplishment, to the dangers of action undertaken for the sake of doing something. It is shocking to find so little attention paid these things in the fifth year of the depression after 18 months of an administration intent mainly on planned recovery."

Must Seek Middle Ground

Dr. Donham emphatically agreed with the pronouncement of the President early in his Administration when he defined planning for a democracy "an economic life completely planned and regulated," but disclaimed regimentation. The economist added that the essentials of planning for this nation were to avoid regimentation, "but to seek social balance constantly through opportunism, doing the best we can under the circumstances." Planning which attempts more may be idealistic, not realism, he said.

"To avoid reaction toward autocracy and regimentation and preserve our heritage of liberty we must more in the future than in the past depart from laissez faire and define the scope of rugged individualism," Dr. Donham continued. "The President is right. A middle ground must be discovered. His whole program constitutes an effort to find one. Logically it is possible. Practically its attainment presents vast difficulties both in determining policies and in securing proper administration. The stake is continuance of a progressive civilization whose foundation is personal liberty under order.

"There must be clear recognition of the difference between thinking and acting, between determining policies and carrying them out. A planning board or council, not administering but constantly studying policies, is essential. The activities of such a board must be integrated with those of the President and Congress. Hard-headed practical thinking is no less important than political idealism. Planning can rise no higher than the society from which it springs. It cannot look far into the future, nor is it a matter for pipe dreams. Neither for thinking nor for administration is what we have adequate. Organization for planning must be built on what we have. We should not be too impatient or expect too much."

At the afternoon session of the conference yesterday bankruptcy problems were discussed by the Hon. John C. Knox, judge of the United States District Court of the southern district of New York State.

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INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 3

U. S. Stands Third In Value of Goods Sold to Manchuria

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—During the first six months of 1934 the United States sold goods to Manchuria to the value of more than six times the value of the amount of her purchases, being third among nations exporting to that country. Great Britain, British India, and Hong Kong combined sold more than twice as much as they bought, and Belgium sold more than four times as much as she bought, according to figures issued from the New York office of the Manchurian Railway Company.

The following figures show Manchukuo's foreign trade fo rthe first six months of this year. Figures are expressed in yuan, equal to about 43 cents.

	Exports	Imports	Total
Japan	100,779,996	135,405,322	236,185,318
Korea	17,956,708	11,610,721	29,567,429
China	28,334,703	34,231,083	62,565,786
Russia	9,959,268	4,654,788	14,614,056
Hong Kong	3,183,191	3,734,160	6,917,351
British In	587,413	6,713,137	7,300,550
Nethld In	2,527,493	1,002,405	3,529,898
Great Brit	2,987,172	3,226,704	6,213,876
France	1,385,038	301,065	1,686,103
Germany	35,543,852	5,100,153	40,644,005
Belgium	132,506	571,893	704,399
Netherlds	2,397,584	68,967	2,466,551
Italy	783,649	251,029	1,034,678
U. S.	2,875,227	15,855,320	19,730,547
Others	25,924,786	9,601,677	35,526,463

For Planning Board

Dr. Wallace B. Donham
Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University

Soviet Smelts Gold Ore in U. S., Raising Purchasing Power

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Soviet Union is sending large quantities of gold-bearing ore to American smelting plants to increase its purchasing power in the United States.

Some 18,000 tons already have been consigned. Many thousand more tons, under present plans, will be shipped early in 1935.

The gold will be turned over to the United States Mint and the dollars received deposited in New York banks.

The Norwegian freighter, Leise Maersk docked at Tacoma, Wash., with 5000 tons for the American Smelting & Refining Company plant there. Ten thousand tons more will reach this same plant in the next two or three weeks.

Some 3000 tons were unloaded last week at the Carteret, N. J., plant of the American Metal Company.

The Soviet Government will receive an approximate $1,700,000 for the smelted gold.

Last year the Soviets shipped about $13,000,000 in such ore abroad, mainly to Germany and England. It was used for purchases in those countries.

This is the first time such shipments have been made to this country. They are allowed by an order of Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury last January lifting restrictions on the importing and assaying of Soviet gold.

The ore is non ferrous residue, containing large quantities of gold.

Although the Soviet Government is now the second largest producer of gold in the world, its plants have not been able to handle this slag, and it has piled up to the extent of hundreds of thousands of tons in recent years.

News Notes—Southern Europe

Italian Export Trade—Italy's export trade during the first eight months of the current year registered a value decline of approximately 15 per cent, compared with the corresponding period of 1933, according to a Washington report. Total sales abroad of Italian products during the 1934 period amounted to 3,434,879 lire (lira is about 8½ cents). At the end of August, Italy's unfavorable balance stood at 1,655,667,000 lire, an increase of 74 per cent over the January-August period of 1933. Aggregate Italian imports in the first eight months of 1934 were valued at 5,090,546,000 lire, an increase of 121,000,000 lire over the like period of 1933.

* * *

Silk Industry—The steadily weakening position of Italy's silk industry is revealed in a report from the Commerce Department. While the report covers only the Province of Piedmont, it represents about 65 per cent of Italian output of silk cocoons. Before the war the normal annual yield of cocoons was about 16,000,000 pounds. After the war the industry suffered a reverse, and in 1921 the output was less than 9,000,000 pounds. The total output in 1933 was even much less and is placed at only 3,691,000 pounds, or about 23 per cent of the pre-war normal output.

* * *

Spanish Chemical Trade—Following the trend in many other countries, Spain's chemical trade registered decided improvement the first half of the current year, compared with the low levels reached during 1933, says a Washington survey. Imports of chemicals and allied products into Spain for the six months were valued at $11,400,000. Of this amount, chemical products valued at $600,000 came from the United States.

* * *

Fruit Exports—Spain's declining fruit export trade is adversely affecting the country's foreign trade balance, according to a report from Madrid. Total Spanish exports in June, amounting to 47,100,000 gold pesetas, were the smallest recorded for any month in the last three years. The import total of 77,900,000 was slightly greater than for the preceding June, and surpassed the total of 20 of the last 42 months. The foreign trade deficits for the first six months of 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934 were 25,200,000, 26,900,000, 24,200,000 and 30,800,000 gold pesetas, respectively, resulting in the balance of payments from imports and exports being somewhat less favorable this year than for four years.

* * *

Greek Leather Trade—The Greek leather industry had a record year in 1933, a recent Washington report declares. Imports of raw hides and skins during 1933 amounted to 6077 metric tons, valued at 192,000,000 drachmas, compared with 3527 metric tons, valued at 81,600,000 drachmas in 1932. (A drachma equaled $0.0094 in 1933.) The bulk of the imports came from Ethiopia, India and the French and Belgian colonies in Africa. Output of sole leather amounting to 6000 metric tons was 25 per cent in excess of 1932. Pickled skins for upper leather were imported from Germany, France and the United States.

* * *

Cotton Industry—Increased activity in Greece's cotton industry is reported in a Washington survey. Although cotton yarn and cotton fabrics production in the first quarter of 1934 showed a moderate decline as compared with last year, the total output for the year ended July 31 is estimated to have been 10 per cent in excess of the preceding 12 months. Estimates of domestic cotton production as of Aug. 20, 1934, indicate a total crop of about 23,000,000 pounds, an increase of 20 per cent over 1933. About 70 per cent of domestic cotton and all imported cotton are utilized by mills in and near Athens, the report shows.

* * *

Typewriters in Yugoslavia—American typewriters and adding machines have made noteworthy progress in the Yugoslav market in the current year, according to a report from Belgrade. In the first half of 1934, total imports of such items were valued at 2,629,770 dinars, an increase of 90 per cent over the like period of last year. (A dinar equals $0.023.) The United States improved its lead over Germany, having increased its sales in Yugoslavia threefold to a value of 1,400,370 dinars, compared with a total of 908,432 dinars for Germany.

* * *

Footwear in Portugal—Footwear enjoyed a constant demand in Portugal in the second quarter of this year, says the Commerce Department. Retailers reported that sales continued good during July and August, and that favorable indications pointed to a continuance of the improved business for several months. Most of the leathers used in Portuguese shoe manufacture are of domestic origin, imported leathers being considered too high priced for this market. The prevailing high duties account for the rather high price of foreign leathers in Portugal.

Chilean Copper And Wheat Trade Reported Brisk

Grain Exports Rise—Red Metal Output Up—New Plate-Glass Factory

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 30 (UP)—Despite predictions of a wheat shortage, export of this cereal continues, and prices are still rising. This year's harvest exceeded normal consumption and a brisk trade, chiefly to Peru and Argentina, sprang up with the help of the Agricultural Export Board.

The board pays approximately the equivalent of $1.63 a bushel to farmers and sells it for export at a discount of 25 per cent, the approximate price in foreign markets. Huge credits from the Central Bank support the scheme.

Official figures of total wheat stocks June 30 were 410,000 tons. Consumption of 467,000 tons between then and December would apparently leave a shortage. It was reported the board would stop exports, but customs house returns show these continue, through San Antonio, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Produce circles believe the Agrarian Credit Bank is buying 30,000 tons of Argentine wheat.

Its lethargy, responding to favorable factors of lessening world stocks, improved world price, and the new agreement between the Central Bank and the Chilean producers whereby these obtain a reasonable exchange rate on their drafts.

Production for the first six months was 104,238 metric tons, compared with only 86,436 for the previous six months. Production has mounted steadily since February, from 15,608 tons that month to 12,000 in July.

Total production of bar copper for 1933 was 156,500 tons, an increase of 60 per cent over 1932. This year bids fair to almost double the 1933 figures.

Germany bought heavily early in 1934, and by May had absorbed 24,306 tons, specified under the trade accord signed this year, on which nothing is retained by the Reichsbank for account of frozen credits. The Central Bank reports, however, that considerable further supplies of copper have been sold to Germany. All above the 24,306 tons, about 15 per cent, is retainable to thaw frozen credits in Chile.

Stocks of copper here have been steadily mounting since last December, until recently when a decline began. Last June there were 14,278 men employed in the industry, compared with 9454 a year before.

Chile expects to be the first Latin-American country to make plate glass with arrival of complete equipment from Germany. The factory will be built in Lirquen, on Concepcion Bay. Chile now imports 11,000,000 pesos worth of plate glass annually.

Commodity Prices Lower for Fourth Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Oct. 20 declined for the fourth consecutive week, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 10 major groups of items covered by the bureau, farm products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials and building materials registered slight decreases from the previous week.

Foods, hides and leather products, chemicals and drugs showed increases.

The bureau's index dropped from 76.4 on Oct. 13 to 76.2, based on 1926 averages as 100. On Oct. 21, 1933, it was 70.4.

Before October, the highest general average of 1934 was 77.8, in the week ending Sept. 8, and the lowest was 71, in the week of Jan. 6. The highest point touched during 1933 was 71.7, in the week ending Nov. 18; the lowest was 59.6, in the week of March 4.

Index numbers of commodity groups for the last three weeks and for the week ending Oct. 21, 1933, were as follows:

	Oct 20 1934	Oct 13 1934	Oct 6 1934	Oct 21 1933
All commodities	76.2	76.4	76.6	70.4
Farm products	70.9	71.0	71.0	54.2
Foods	74.9	74.8	75.2	63.7
Hides & leather prod.	84.6	84.4	84.3	88.8
Textile products	70.0	70.1	70.2	76.2
Fuel & lighting mat.	74.8	75.4	75.5	74.0
Metals & metal prod.	85.6	85.6	85.7	82.0
Building materials	85.0	85.2	85.4	83.6
Chemicals and drugs	77.2	77.1	77.3	72.6
House furn goods	82.8	82.8	82.8	81.3
Miscellaneous	69.7	69.7	70.1	64.9

Wheat for Export Lowest in Years

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP)—Wheat production of exporting countries this year reached the lowest level since the war, it is reported by the International Institute of Agriculture.

Estimates of world production for 1934-1935, excluding Russia, were the lowest since 1924.

At the same time the world import requirements were estimated to be 16,600,000 metric tons (about 607,560,000 bushels), compared with 14,900,000 metric tons (about 545,340,000 bushels) for the season of 1933-34.

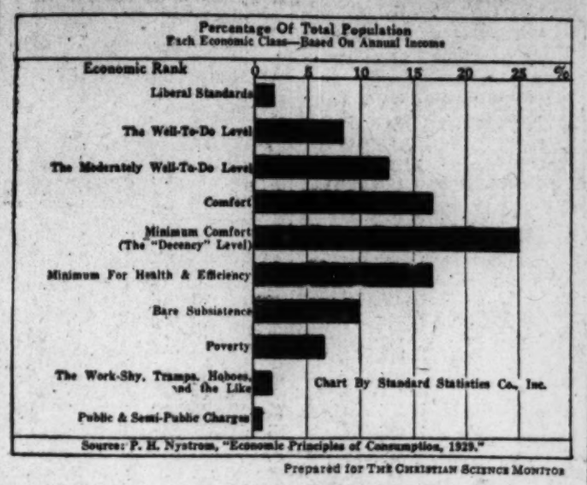
Canada to Control Trade On Winnipeg Grain Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 30—The Canadian Government intends to restrict and control trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange because of the conviction that United States speculators are taking advantage of high Canadian prices due to the Government's stabilization schemes.

The statement came from John I. McFarland, head of the central selling agency of the wheat pools. He made no suggestions as to the form of restrictions.

Total Population Percentage Of Each Economic Class Shown



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The per cent of total population falling within various rough economic classes is shown on the chart above.

Nonferrous Metal Prices Hold to A Fairly Even Keel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—No marked price changes have occurred among the nonferrous metals except in the European copper price, which became 7 cents a pound at the close of the week, as compared with 6⅝ cents 10 days ago.

Purchasing in both Europe and the United States has been much brisker. Sales in the United States so far this month have been 12,000 tons, the best since June.

After silver's spectacular rise the preceding week to 55⅝ cents an ounce, a new five-year high, the market reacted to around 53 cents and stayed there. China's export tax on the metal is believed to have been responsible for the quieting down of the American market.

Zinc has been steady at 3.85 a pound, which is $1 a ton higher than 10 days ago. Tin is steady at 51 cents a pound. Lead business has been fairly brisk at times, with prices unchanged throughout the week. Surplus stocks of lead declined 4000 tons in September. Stocks are still extremely large, with one producer alone storing 100,000 tons.

Java Sugar Crop Off 55.2 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—During the month of August sugar production in Java totaled 125,592 long tons as compared with 331,243 tons for the same month last year, a decrease of 205,651 tons, or a little over 62 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co.

This year's Java sugar crop, which is expected to be the smallest in over 35 years, is forecast at 618,000 long tons as contrasted with 1,379,000 tons produced in 1933, a falling off of 761,00 tons, or 55.2 per cent.

Warburg Attacks Federal Control Of Money and Credit

SKYTOP, Penna., Oct. 30 (AP)—A warning that advocacy of bank and credit nationalization is "advocating nothing less than socialization of the whole state" was issued yesterday by James P. Warburg, New York banker.

Pointing out that "many new dealers" are now "talking about" nationalization of credit, Warburg said in an address that socialization lies behind the "desire" for such a step, "whether those who advocate" it "realize it or not."

A critic of some Roosevelt Administration policies, the banker delivered his speech before the Robert Morris Associates, national organization of bank loan officers.

He cited statements by "leading Communists and Socialists"—including Lenin and G. D. H. Cole, British Socialist—as "the easiest way to show" that nationalization of banks is the first step toward socialization of a state, and added:

"1. That if a political bureaucracy seeks to 'manage' money and credit, it will end up by 'managing' the entire community.

"2. That political control of money and credit leads to corruption and chaos so long as the political government which does the 'managing' is dependent on popularity at the polls.

"3. That such chaos and corruption lead very quickly to the abandonment of a Democratic form of government and the supplanting of a free capitalistic order by a dictatorship of the few.

"4. That a dictatorial form of government and government-planned economy, . . . will lead in this nation to a very much reduced standard of living, if not to national bankruptcy."

Control over money and credit, Warburg asserted, should be vested in an "independent organism, such as the Federal Reserve system was intended to be."

Trade in Cloth Is Slowed Down By False Rumor

Washington Denies It Intends to Reverse Production Limitation Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 30—Primary cotton-cloth markets were given a scare last week which sent home many buyers who had come to the markets to make their season's purchases, without having placed their orders.

Someone connected with the Government at Washington put out the statement that the Government would reverse its policy of limitation of production as soon as possible and return to the old order of unrestricted production and competition.

This statement put an emphatic brake on buyers' enthusiasm, as they had visions of a rapidly falling market caused by such a plethora of cotton goods which would follow unrestricted production. This would entail large inventory losses.

The statement was soon denied as unauthorized, but the damage had been done. The buyers had gone home to await a stabilized market. On Friday, after market hours, came an official statement from the head of the Industrial Relations Board to the head of the Cotton Code Authority that no changes would be put into effect without a previous public hearing.

A market which was fairly active and firm on Monday came to a sudden halt on Wednesday, and remained almost nominal but generally firm for the rest of the week. It is estimated that the sales of print cloth yarn goods for the whole week barely exceeded a full day's production at present capacity. The fears of overproduction were finally allayed, although too late for last week's business.

The fine goods market, while shaken for a day or two, did not suffer so much from the false rumor. Mills making these goods have never carried any burdensome stocks of fine yarn construction, and those that did have small stocks on hand cleared them all out during the recent active markets.

Combed lawn sales received an added impetus from the call of the Government for bids on handkerchiefs using standard lawn constructions. In addition the demand for handkerchiefs with colored borders engaged all of the available box looms.

There was also a good demand for organdies which resulted in lifting the price definitely to 6 cents for the 68x52s, which early sold at one-quarter cent lower. Combed broadcloths also strengthened to 12c for the 128x68s and the 138x60s.

Carded piqués were moved in moderate volume with a firm to stronger price level. Fancy weaves showing a wide variety of color on the gingham dress idea were also in demand.

The sales of gingham fabrics continues in fair volume. Denims and chambrays are also sold up to the mill capacity for several months ahead.

The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition
October 17, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$ 9,418,566.95	
Due from Banks	12,681,117.28	
United States Government Securities	7,863,624.12	
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount	13,416,036.77	
State and Municipal Securities	8,021,439.41	
Demand Loans	5,342,333.59	
		$56,743,118.12
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		7,113,228.51
Other Loans		8,468,415.83
Other Securities		3,470,737.30
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$ 2,500,199.98	
Less Amount in Portfolio	1,483,128.08	
		1,017,071.90
Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		120,835.54
TOTAL		$77,233,407.20

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$66,973,971.51	
Time	2,248,998.54	
		$69,222,970.05
Capital	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	346,411.98	
		6,346,411.98
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$ 234,365.06	
Contingencies	262,632.38	
		496,997.44
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$ 2,650,155.81	
Less Amount in Portfolio	1,483,128.08	
		1,167,027.73
TOTAL		$77,233,407.20

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $6,638,926.59 are secured by pledged assets totaling $7,394,455.67.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1665

By J. Nutt

Black 11 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1666

By H. A. Read

Black 6 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(These problems were judged by solvers the most interesting two- and three-movers in the third Social Chess Quarterly solving tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1663. Kt-Q5

No. 1664. 1. Q-R3 threat
2. Q-R7!
1. ——— RxQ, R-Q6, RxP
2. Kt-B8ch
1. ——— BxQ
2. R-QKt4!
1. ——— Q-B7
2. R-Kt4ch
1. ——— Q-K6
2. R-Kt5ch
1. ——— Q-Q5
2. RxQ
1. ——— B-Kt5
2. RxB
1. ——— B-Q3, K2, Kt-B7, P-B7, etc.
2. QxB

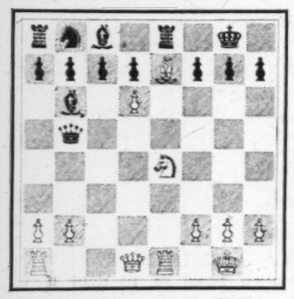
End-Game No. 223. White wins: 1 Q-Q8ch, K-Kt2; 2 RxPch, PxR; 3 P-R6ch, KxP; 4 Q-KR8ch, R-R2; 5 QxR mate.

End-Game

Won by Lasker from Alapin, Vienna, 1899. White's third move is a beauty.

End-Game No. 224

Black 14 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

The great Viennese master, Spielmann, spent the early part of the year in Baltic chess centers. At Riga he won three matches, against Apscheneek, Feigin and Petrow. Here is an exciting game with Apscheneek, who, finding himself away from the usual variations, soon succumbed before Spielmann's highly imaginative attack.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Spielmann White	Apscheneek Black	Spielmann White	Apscheneek Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 QxKtP	BxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 PxB	R-B
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 QxRP	KtxF
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	16 Castles	Q-Kt3
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	17 B-B3!	QxKPch
6 Kt-K5	B-Kt5	18 K-Kt	Q-K5ch
7 B-Q2	KtxKt	19 K-R	Q-Kt5
8 PxKt	Kt-Q2	20 B-K2!	QxB
9 P-B4	PxP(a)	21 KR-K	Q-Kt5
10 Kt-Kt4!	B-B(b)	22 BxKt	R-B2
11 Q-Kt4	P-KB4(c)	23 Q-R8ch	
12 Kt-Q6ch!	BxKt	and mates in five(d)	

(a) Anticipating 10 BxP, KtxP; 11 PxKt, Q-R5ch, winning the piece back. But White is not so easily taken in! Better is simply 9 Castles.

(b) B-K2 or Q-K2 is preferable.

(c) 11 . . . P-KKt3 avoids the break-up that follows the text.

(d) After Black played 22 . . . R-B2, Spielmann announced mate in six. Actually White mates in five: 23 Q-R8ch, R-B; 24 R-Q8ch, KxR; 25 QxRch, K-Q2; 26 Q-B7ch, K-Q; 27 B-B6 mate. Or 23 Q-R8ch, Q-Kt; 24 QxQch, R-B; 25 R-Q8ch, KxR; 26 QxRch, K-Q2; 27 R-Q mate. Or 23 Q-R8ch, R-B; 24 R-Q8 ch, K-B2; 25 QxRch, K-Kt3; 26 Q-Kt7ch, K-R4; 27 R-R8 mate.

Two Oxford players meet in the game below from the British championship held this summer at Chester. The winner, Robert Cross, is blind, making use of a special board and men which lend themselves to touch. He ranks just below master strength.

French Defense

Tylor White	Cross Black	Tylor White	Cross Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 B-K7	B-R7ch
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 K-B	R-B2
3 PxP	PxP	15 B-KKt5	Kt-B
4 B-Q3	B-Q3	16 Kt-K2	B-Q2
5 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	17 Q-Q2	Kt-K3
6 P-KR3	Q-B2	18 P-QB4	QR-KB
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-K2	19 P-KB3	KtxB
8 Castles	Castles	20 QxKt	BxRP!
9 R-K	Kt-Q2	21 Kt-Kt	B-KB4
10 Kt-KR4	Kt-KKt3	22 BxB	" RxB
11 B-KKt5(a)	B-B5	23 R-K7(b)	RxQ
12 KtxKt	BPxKt	Resigns	

(a) White begins to go wrong here. He should not open the black KB file.

(b) This is, of course, a helpful blunder, but Black, with the attack and an extra pawn, to say nothing of good prospects of being able to win the weak white QP eventually, should win anyhow.

Here is an interesting Queen's Gambit Accepted from a match between the young Hungarian, Lilienthal, and the Dutchman, Landau, played recently in Amsterdam:

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Lilienthal White	Landau Black	Lilienthal White	Landau Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 BxP	B-R3
2 P-QB4	PxP	19 P-K5	B-K2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 P-Q5	PxP
4 P-K3	P-K3	21 BxP	Kt-B4(d)
5 BxP	P-B4	22 Kt-Q4	Castles(e)
6 Castles	P-QR3(a)	23 Kt-B5	KR-K
7 Q-K2(b)	P-QKt4	24 Q-Kt4	B-B
8 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	25 BxPch	KxB
9 P-QR4	P-B5(c)	26 R-Q6	BxR(f)
10 B-B2	B-Kt2	27 QxPch	K-K3
11 P-K4	B-K2	28 KtxB	Q-Q(g)
12 B-Kt5	QR-B	29 KtxKR	QxKt
13 R-Q	P-R3	30 Q-B6ch	K-Q4
14 BxKt	BxB	31 Q-Q6ch	K-K5
15 PxP	PxP	32 R-Kch	K-B5
16 Kt-R3!	Q-Kt3	And White mates in three (h)	
17 P-QKt3!	PxP		

(a) Alekhine accepted the gambit pawn six times in his second match with Bogoljubow, with satisfactory results. His system of defense seemed to revolve about the text, which drew four times. Black appears to get a much easier game than in the orthodox variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined, which he has carefully avoided in both his matches with Bogoljubow.

(b) More precise than Kt-B3 at once, for the Kt may be better developed elsewhere.

(c) Had White played Kt-QB3, the best move would be P-Kt5, which is now inadvisable because White can play QKt-Q2 and B4 to good effect. But this Q-side formation Black soon finds weak against White's thoughtful play.

(d) 21 . . . P-Kt5 is hardly good on account of 22 Kt-B4, BxKt; (Q moves); 23 RxB, QxR; 24 Kt-Q6ch!; 23 BxB with undiminished attack.

(e) 22 . . . P-Kt3, to stop White's next move, offers no real hope.

(f) Not 26 . . . Q-B2; 27 Q-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 28 KtxPch, K-R; 29 Kt-B7ch, K-Kt; 30 Kt-Kt5!

(g) Or 28 . . . R-K2; 29 Q-B6ch, K-Q3; 30 R-Q!

(h) 33 Q-KB6ch, K-Kt5; 34 P-B3ch, K-R4; 35 P-Kt4 mate.

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Daily Features

Yucca Jim

Better Get Acquainted

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH Colonel Lindbergh an' his associates plannin' regular airmail an' passenger service to Europe an' Asia, an' us gossipin' casual across the back fence with England France, an' Germany, why it looks like we might have to associate interests with them folks over there if we want to or not. The Atlantic an' the Pacific shrinkin' that-a-way to mere puddles in the road, so to speak, we are likely to wake up most any time now to find Europe's chickens scratchin' up our young onions or our dog rollin' in their flower beds, or Mrs. Britain knockin' at the kitchen entrance to borrow a cup o' sugar. I guess the good Lord, recognizin' us all as His children, intends for us to get acquainted an' forget our national suspicions an' prejudices an' mistaken hatreds an' misunderstandings.—*Yucca Jim.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXXVII

This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

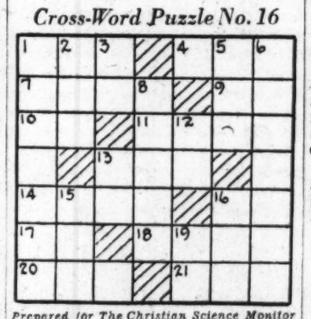
IN STUDYING the Old Rolls we get frequent reminders that the England of the Middle Ages was a bilingual country, and that a considerable proportion of the population was of French extraction. Most of the names have prefixes and many of these are *le, de, de la, del* or *al* (for *a le*). Examples of these we find in *Delahunt* ("of the hunt"), *Delhay* ("of the hedge"), *Delbridge* ("of the bridge"), *Dellew* ("of the water").

The French word for "meadow," *pré*, is enshrined in the surnames *Dupré, Dupree*, and *Duppery*. Then there are *Delafield, De la Rue* ("of the street"), *Duval* ("of the valley"), and *Danvers* (*D'Anvers*, "of Antwerp").

But native prefixes are also well represented, as in the names *Byford, Bycroft, Bywater, Bidlake* ("by the lake"), *Upward, Downward*, and *Homeward*. *Homeward* refers to the *holm* or holly oak. Sometimes we get both English and French versions of the same name, as in B. *Forward* and Robert *Avant*.

Then there are *Attewell, Atkey* ("quay"), *Attenbarrow* (*barrow*, "a mound"), and *Atterbury* ("at the bury," i. e., "borough"). Sometimes the prefix is shortened to *A'*, as in *A'Hearn* ("at the corner"), and *A'Gutter* ("at the gutter"). In Middle English *gutter* meant "stream." In his translation of the Scriptures Wycliffe speaks of "the gutter of Waters" (Hab. 3:10).

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 16



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Plan in detail
4—Fairy queen
7—Dry
9—Behold!
10—Sun god
11—Discharge
13—Central American rubber tree.
14—Particle
16—Pronoun
17—Indefinite article
18—Pronoun
20—A rule of action
21—Things (law)

Down

1—Warlike
2—Constellation
3—Jumbled type
5—Character in "Arabian Nights"
6—Annoys
8—Postponement
12—Pronoun
13—Note in Guido's scale
15—South American linguistic tribe
16—Tint
19—Conjunction

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Fun on the Surf Board — Frank S. Wilten, Huntington Park, Calif.

Her Silken Majesty — Robert M. Decker, Huntington Park, Calif.

Dressed for Dinner — Lewis R. Clarke, Woonsocket, R. I.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Judas of Galilee

JUDAS OF GALILEE, who is mentioned in Acts 5:37, is to be carefully distinguished from Judas Iscariot and Judas the brother of James (Luke 6:16), both of whom were apostles, as from several other Biblical personages who bore the common Jewish name of Judas.

Judas of Galilee was the ringleader of a revolt caused by the census which Quirinius carried out as a basis for taxation (cf. Luke 2:1). In this insurrection the writer of Acts informs us, Judas himself "perished," while his followers who had flocked to his standard in considerable numbers, were soon "dispersed" (Acts 5:37).

The Biblical reference to Judas's revolt and its causes is corroborated by Josephus, the historian (Antiquities: XX v. 2), who also points out that "Judas the Galilean" and his followers had "an inviolable attachment to liberty" and said that God was "their only ruler and Lord" (Ibid. XVIII i 6).

Daily Anecdote

Generous Catalani

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CATALANI, the Italian nightingale, demanded and received lavish payment for her appearances, yet frequently proved herself generous.

In 1821 she was in England when a great musical event was held for the benefit of the Westminster Hospital. She was asked to contribute her services, but refused, on the ground that her appearance might affect the attendance at her own concerts which had already been announced. On the day following her first concert, however, she sent the entire proceeds as her donation to the hospital.

At the height of her fame she visited Cracow, and demanded and received a very large sum for an appearance at the theater. When she was paid, she promptly returned more than half the amount as her contribution toward a fund for erecting a statue to Kosciusko.

When she heard the Welsh harp for the first time, at Bangor, she gave two guineas to the venerable harpist.

Remember?

When on Sundays we had Bible reading at home at 8 o'clock, church service at 10:30, Sunday school at 12, afternoon service at 3, and evening service at 7? (Clara L. A., Springfield, Mass.)

When little boys wore dresses until they were 4 or 5? (F. L. P., Wellesley Hills, Mass.)

When the belle of the town, all dressed in ruffles and frills, her hair done up in pompadour, would ride through the residential section with her beau on a summer evening? (Sara S., Nampa, Idaho.)

When all men's shirts buttoned in the back and were pulled off over the head? (Dwight L. W., en Lomond, Calif.)

The Children's Corner

Percy Pig and Edward Elephant Take Part in an Election

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE schoolroom where Percy Pig and Edward Elephant sat at the same desk and studied out of the same book and did their arithmetic lesson on the same slate there had been all day a feeling of great excitement. Something was going to happen. Even Miss Peppermint, the teacher, felt greatly excited, but of course she did not show it and kept right on teaching as if there was nothing to get excited about.

Now and then she said, "Be calm, children. The clock has not stopped." Or else, "Now listen to this children: Suppose John had four large red apples and three little sisters, Janie and Josie and Jennie. And Arthur had three large red apples and four little sisters, Agnes, Amanda, Annie, and Arabella. If John and Arthur generously gave their large red apples to their little sisters, how many apples would Janie and Josie and Jennie and Agnes and Amanda and Annie and Arabella have apiece?"

But all the time Miss Peppermint knew, and all the children knew, that after school the football eleven was going to elect a captain. It was hard to study with a thing like that going to happen.

But they kept studying, and the hands of the clock did move.

"Now as you all know, children," said Miss Peppermint at last, closing her book, "this is the day when the football eleven elects a captain. So I will call the names of the eleven and they can stay in the schoolroom and conduct the election. The rest of you may wait in the yard to hear how the election comes out."

Then she called, "Peter Potter, Emmanuel Levitski, Percy Pig Joseph Joseffi, Edward Elephant, Willie Wee, Thomas Turnip, Terrance Murphy, Ignace Icarotti, Sylvanus Squash, Henry Peppercorn."

The other children filed out into the yard, and Peter Potter, Emanuel Levitski, Percy Pig, Joseph Joseffi, Edward Elephant, Willie Wee, Thomas Turnip, Terrance Murphy, Ignace Icarotti, Sylvanus Squash, and Henry Peppercorn gathered in the seats in front of Miss Peppermint's desk.

Percy Pig and Edward Elephant sat side by side and whispered to each other, which of course was all

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"That's My Secret, Edward," Whispered Percy Pig.

right now that school was over.

"For whom are you going to vote, Percy!" whispered Edward Elephant.

"That's my secret, Edward," whispered Percy Pig. "For whom are you going to vote!"

"That's my secret, Percy," whispered Edward.

"Now, Peter Potter, Emanuel Levitski, Percy Pig, Joseph Joseffi, Edward Elephant, Willie Wee, Thomas Turnip, Terrance Murphy, Ignace Icarotti, Sylvanus Squash, and Henry Peppercorn burst into a ringing cheer.

and Henry Peppercorn," said Miss Peppermint, "I shall distribute 11 slips of paper. Each of you write his choice for captain of the football eleven. Then you will put them in the waste-paper basket after I have removed the waste paper, and will shake them up and take them out and we will see who has the most votes.

So Peter Potter, Emanuel Levitski, Percy Pig, Joseph Joseffi, Edward Elephant, Willie Wee, Thomas Turnip, Terrance Murphy, Ignace Icarotti, Sylvanus Squash, and Henry Peppercorn each wrote on a slip of paper, and Miss Peppercorn shook them up, and took them out and counted the votes on her desk.

"Here are one, two, three, four, yes, nine votes marked 'Percy Pig or Edward Elephant,'" said Miss Peppermint. "And one vote marked 'Percy Pig' and one vote marked 'Edward Elephant.' So I think the captain of the football team this season must be Percy Pig *and* Edward Elephant."

And then Percy Pig and Edward Elephant looked at each other, and Peter Potter, Emanuel Levitski, Joseph Joseffi, Willie Wee, Thomas Turnip, Terrance Murphy, Ignace Icarotti, Sylvanus Squash, and Henry Peppercorn burst into a ringing cheer.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Daily Service

WHEN one man in our neighborhood lost his position, he and his wife sat down to decide on a way out of their difficulties. They had a new washing machine. Might it not be made to earn their living for a time? They finally agreed to offer a daily service to homes with babies, and this seemed to be welcomed everywhere. They bought a large supply of the required material, and delivered a fresh supply daily.

The town had no clean towel service, and they soon had contracts from several offices to deliver clean towels regularly. Thus the couple very successfully tided over their period of enforced unemployment, and kept out of debt. M. C. R.

What They Say

Philadelphia Publisher's View

"Balancing of the federal budget should wait until more normal business is restored.—*J. David Stern.*

German Profit

"For the next 1000 years there will be no revolution in Germany."—*Adolf Hitler.*

Worry, Not Work

"Worry, not work, breaks men down."—*The Rev. A. H. Wurtele.*

Quotation for Today

PUT yourself in harmony with the things among which your lot is cast; love those with whom you have your position.
—MARCUS AURELIUS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Planted 'Special

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Charleston, S. C.

IN AN old southern city three churches have a Negro sexton who gives "good measure, pressed down." For many weeks he has supplied the Sunday and the mid-week services with a large bowl of flowers. A certain sense of artistry is displayed in the selection and arrangement of these flowers. Each bouquet seems to express the joy of the giver.

One who thanked him for his gifts was rewarded by radiant smiles as he exclaimed: "Tenk yuh, ma'am! Ah raises 'em speshul fo' mah chu'ches. Yaas, ma'am, Ah's got three of 'em." Here he held up three fingers to emphasize the statement. "Sometime de peoples does lak to buy 'em, but Ah tells 'em, ma'am, dey ain't fo' sale; Ah plaints 'em speshul fo' mah chu'ches."

He has a small tract of land where he raises flowers for sale though a portion of it is reserved for his churches.

One church had no shrubbery when he began working there as sexton but at present the yard is lovely with a well-chosen variety of shrubs.

In Lighter Vein

The Sample

The golfing novice prepared for his shot with the usual elaboration. He addressed the ball, swung with his club, brought it down smack upon the turf. The ball traveled three yards; the turf traveled 10. In no way dismayed, he strode forward and picked up the piece of turf he had displaced. This was as it should be. But everyone gasped when he put it in his pocket.

"You mustn't do that, sir!" cried the caddie. "You must replace the turf!"

"Nonsense!" replied the novice. "There's plenty left. I'm going to send this to a friend who wants to know what the course is like."—*Montreal Star.*

Resources vs. Landing Fields

"Aviation would be all right if you got your engine trouble in good landing places," said the amateur aviator.

"Yes," said the mail plane pilot, "it's like the story of the rich man who said to the poor man: 'After all, George, it doesn't do a chap any harm to be thrown on his own resources.'

"'But,' growled George, 'it always happens when he hasn't any.'"

Ashington Collieries Magazine

He: "That chap with the ball at his toes will be our best man next year."
She: "But I haven't said I'll marry you yet."

Choice

The stately old gentleman was approached somewhat cockily by a rich and vulgar young man, who announced: "I say, I'm thinking of marrying one of your girls. Have I your permission?"

"Yes, indeed," was the reply. "Which one interests you? The parlor maid or the cook?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Almanac Revision

It happened in New York's lower East Side.

"How many seasons are there?" asked the teacher.

"Just two," answered Rachel.

"What are they?" inquired the puzzled instructor.

"Slack and busy," replied Rachel.

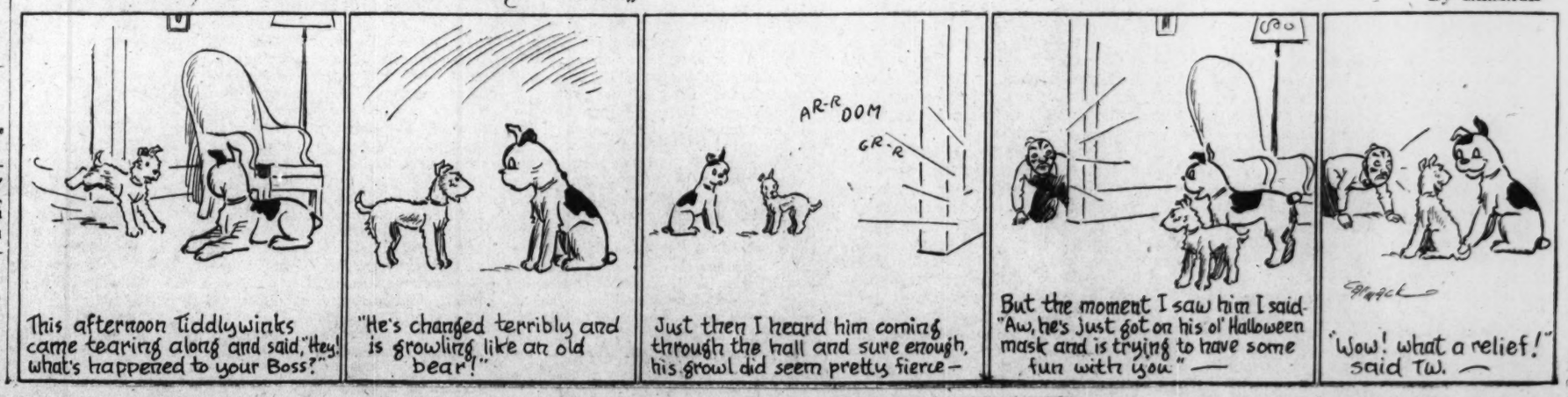
Look Near the Ball

Golfer: "What's the idea, borrowing ma shilling and laying it near th' wee ball?"

Pro: "I must do something to keep your head down."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Old Stuff*

By CARMACK


This afternoon Tiddlywinks came tearing along and said, "Hey! what's happened to your Boss?"
"He's changed terribly and is growling like an old bear!"
AR-R OOM
GR-R
But the moment I saw him I said "Aw, he's just got on his ol' Halloween mask and is trying to have some fun with you"
"Wow! what a relief!" said Tw.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Burying a Hatchet

FEW other conferences in the history of American banking have been more important than the convention which has just closed in Washington. It began with murmurings against Administration policies. It ended on a note of coöperation. As the bankers go back to their counting houses, the people will await results—results which will be recorded not necessarily in mounting commercial loans but in leadership.

Jackson Reynolds frankly admitted the noncoöperation between the White House and bankers. But before him, F. M. Law, retiring president of the bankers' association, had put his finger on the manner in which it was expressed. Business often depends upon bankers' advice as well as bank loans. Many people, even those armed with capital, seek the opinion of a banker before venturing upon a new enterprise. If they encounter pessimism, they are likely to be dissuaded. They will wait "for better times" and put their money into Treasury bonds. How many times such counsel has been given cannot, of course, be stated. Judging from Mr. Law's remarks, it must have been often enough. Those bankers who advised the curtailment of dividends and wages at the start of the depression have probably advised caution "till you see how the New Deal will work out."

Yet the economic system cannot "work out" in a vacuum. It is dependent, as the President said, upon "the disposition of men to create." It grows "when men cooperate." If the convention has changed the glumness of some bankers into confidence, bank credit will expand because business men will catch the contagion.

Second thoughts on "the peace party" with the President may also be carried into the far corners of the country in the form of reassurances. Recovery by orthodox methods is apparently the order of the day. What, indeed, did the President particularly go out of his way to commend to the bankers but the orthodox housing scheme that Prof. O. M. W. Sprague recommended last year and lost his head for so recommending?

But the final spur to more enterprising banking is that time is on its side. It is axiomatic that depression cannot last forever. The time comes when cash is so plentiful in bank vaults that the bankers realize that it is not earning its keep. They try to attract customers by lowering their rent for it. Then they go out into the highways and byways to tell business men how cheap it is. Bankers must sooner or later resume their function as merchandisers, not hoarders, of money.

If they don't, the steady encroachment of the Government into the domain of banking, as in that of credit control, which has been so rapid even though accomplished by the back door, will evolve into outright government ownership. This is what the President again explicitly disavows as a policy. But he is in the grip of circumstances more than any other President since Lincoln. New York bankers know that, and this may account for the tremendous influence which they exercised at the bankers' convention. They are even more intent than the President upon preserving the "traditional American system."

Coöperation in fact as well as in speech is likely to be born under such a combination of auspices.

Pigskin Politics

A PERSON reading the political and semipolitical news of the United States these days might question whether this is after all the campaign season of Democrats versus Republicans which October in an even-numbered year generally implies, but there can be no doubt that it is the football season.

President Roosevelt, addressing the American Bankers Association last week, appealed for "an all-American team" of business and banking, agriculture and industry, and labor and capital. When the officials of the organization had come around later to assure him of their willingness, he told the press he was a little puzzled at what position to assign them—he did not want to put them out on the end, he wasn't sure they could play center or would be pleased at being called halfbacks, but that they would have their turn at carrying the pigskin.

Meanwhile in Louisiana Senator Huey Long gave practical illustration of his "share-the-wealth" movement by handing out loans of $7 each to hundreds of Louisiana State University students and others for car fare on his special train to the football game with Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn. Whether Senator Long will collect on all his IOU's, as he sanguinely asserts, he no doubt can count on the borrowers to play ball with him when he has candidates to elect. However, the expensiveness of football even as a substitute for the Roman "bread and circuses" begins to appear when Louisiana fans talk of a trip to the Pasadena (Calif.) "Rose Bowl" for their team.

But the most striking feature of the political game this season is the strange switching of goals and changing of colors. There has been an awful scrambling of numbers and jerseys in choosing up sides for this fall's congressional championship tilt. For instance, a writer for a conservative newspaper congratulated himself the other day on finding five out of twenty-five candidates for Representative in Illinois who flatly opposed the New Deal. At the same time, the Administration has given a more or less friendly hand to Progressive Republican Senators Hiram Johnson and Robert M. La Follette. No doubt the political gridiron classic scheduled to come off on November 6 will be a good game, but we wouldn't want to be the scorekeeper.

Driving Is a Privilege

DATA collected from many parts of the United States by insurance companies show that 10 per cent of the drivers cause 60 per cent of the motor accidents. This figure was cited a few days ago by the safety engineer of the Maryland Casualty Company, and it is borne out in essence by a number of earlier studies. These findings point directly to the probably most effective single step that can be taken to reduce the unspeakable toll of traffic fatalities and injuries in the United States and elsewhere—namely, stricter regulation of the privilege of driving a motorcar.

Obviously the majority of accidents are caused not by casual or inadvertent offenders but by "repeaters," habitual speeders and rule-breakers. Against such the point must be driven home in the public consciousness that driving is not a right to be claimed by anyone who can buy or borrow a car, but a privilege involving the safety of others. Twenty-nine American states require licenses for all operators of motor vehicles, and this should be a requirement in all.

But it is not enough that states should merely collect a fee for issuing such a card; provision should be made for its suspension or revocation in event of repeated or serious violation of traffic laws. Twenty-one states have motorists' responsibility laws which, if adequately enforced, accomplish this purpose.

Every drivers' licensing law, moreover, might well require that a record of any convictions of the licensee for unsafe driving be written on his card. This record need not be presented in court but it does afford pertinent information to a traffic officer and will result in greater certainty of reporting habitual offenders to the licensing authorities.

Now it may be that some of these persons are not willful offenders but merely incompetent drivers. That distinction does not lessen the damage they may inflict. Such persons should resolve either to improve their driving or else forgo that privilege. For driving is a privilege, and should be treated as such.

Tuning Out Radio Abuse

THE humbly unofficial listener will tune in eagerly on news that something official is being done about American radio. Word from Washington says testimony has been taken in "the first great official study" ever made in the United States of radio's cultural effect. But up to now the stress of testimony has fallen rather on radio's uncultural effect. And so much of the blame for this has been laid to the profit motive in commercial broadcasting that prohibition of all direct sales talk from the air has been advocated.

This may seem like a not new idea to the unofficial listener. He's thought of it, himself, and sometimes exercised it by doing a little prohibitory dialing. But presentation of such a proposal in impressive form by well-organized sponsors has a new sort of promise—or threat—for the present radio set-up.

And in this very connection the unofficial listener has been mulling over another idea (all the while that advertisers thought he was paying undivided attention to their canned ballyhoo). Why haven't station managements taken steps to protect not only the public's interests but their own by setting up and insisting upon high standards of entertainment and reasonable limitations on sales blurbs?

Some broadcasting directors have really attempted to bring commercial programs nearer to the standards of the "sustaining" programs with which stations bolster their prestige. But these directors have had to depend almost entirely on their personal powers of persuasion. It is obvious that most advertisers have remained unconvinced, and have been allowed to abuse the air to the detriment not only of listeners but—in the long run—of the present controllers of radio.

Increased organization among educators who correctly evaluate the cultural possibilities and dangers of radio, and among an almost thoroughly disgusted body of listeners, is bringing commercial radio ever nearer to that which was inevitable from the start. It must make the choice of recognizing in some practical way radio's responsibility for public welfare, or having the public take steps to look after public interests where radio is concerned.

Newspapers and magazines have had to take a firm stand against the encroachment of undue advertising influence. They have had to protect their news and editorial columns, and in this way their readers, from being imposed upon by unbridled commercialism. It seems likely that broadcasting managements will have to take some similar stand to protect their listeners from those impositions which are bringing American radio into such widespread disesteem.

Navajo Weavers

Book of the Day

MISS GLADYS A. REICHARD, who is a professor of anthropology at Barnard College, wanted to learn to weave Navajo rugs, usually, although erroneously, called blankets. She went to Arizona and was introduced to one Red-Point, patriarch of an intelligent, industrious and prosperous family of Navajo. And by implication, large; for life is a coöperative affair on the sterile, sand-swept plains of northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona, even the smallest tots having their allotted tasks.

When Red-Point's wife and daughters found that Miss Reichard was in earnest, they began seriously to teach her their craft, one of the most distinctive and distinguished American native arts. The process is a complicated one; it involves a hand loom made of ax-hewn cedar and piñon poles, which varies from two or three hands' breadth to fifteen feet or more in height; a number of hand-made wooden implements, batten, heald, reed shuttles and so forth; a great variety of different-colored, hand-carded and hand-spun yarns, home dyed; and unlimited patience, as well as an inborn knack and a keen sense of color and design on the part of the weaver.

Miss Reichard, in her four summers at the Red-Point ranch, learned to weave rugs which she did not fear to show the Navajos themselves, and at last received the accolade of having her advice asked by native women. She even successfully prepared and used vegetable dyes, a lore which is being lost among the Navajos who generally use commercial dyes.

But the chief charm of her book, SPIDER WOMAN: A STORY OF NAVAJO WEAVERS AND CHANTERS (New York: Macmillan. $3), lies in the intimacy which she achieved with these proud, shy people. They adopted her, informally, and she shared their joys and sorrows, learned their language, absorbed their mythology, took part in their religious rituals, and marveled over their sand paintings, an evanescent art in which the most striking effects of color and symbolical design are achieved by allowing different-colored sands to sift through the fingers. A large part of the book is given over to this mythology and to descriptions of these "sings."

The reader may be bored by the technical details (the book reads like a recast diary), but his appreciation of Navajo textile art will be enhanced. He will be amused at the efforts of Navajo husbands to keep out of sight of their mothers-in-law (custom decrees that a Navajo woman must never see her son-in-law), and other homely incidents. He will be touched by the simplicity and steadfastness of Indian character. And he will perhaps gain some insight into the Indian's profound peace and calm acceptance of life.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

White Russians in the "New World"

[Some weeks ago, in this space, there was published an article entitled "White Russians in the Far East." Here is an account of the plight of some of those refugees who reached the United States.]

ASSUMING once again its traditional rôle as the land of refuge, the United States has just saved some 2000 men, women and children from life-long misery and possible violent death.

These people are "White" Russian refugees living illegally in this country and who faced wholesale deportation to Soviet Russia. The men among them fought the Bolsheviks during Russia's civil war of 1918-1921. In the event of their return to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics there awaited them the threat of prison; of dreaded forced labor camps in the far north, of death before the firing squad.

The measure that has lifted them from the class of pariahs slinking away at the approach of a uniformed policeman, to that of desirable future American citizens, is the S. 2692, commonly known among legislators as the Russian Refugees' Bill. Approved by Congress on June 8, 1934, this bill was signed by the President on June 11. Overshadowed by the many other history-making new laws, it failed to attract the attention of the general public. But to the Russian refugees praying for its passage it meant the literal fulfillment of that old American promise of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

So, pity came to temper justice. The law of the land was amended to give a small group of aliens a chance of survival. Technically these Russian refugees were lawbreakers. Some of them had overstayed their legal terms of residence in this country. Others, worse still, had managed to smuggle themselves into the United States by secretly walking off a foreign ship in an American harbor or by wriggling under a frontier fence when the American sentinel's back was turned.

* * *

It was precisely this last method that was chosen by one well-educated woman now living in San Francisco. Dispossessed of her home in central Russia during the revolution, and separated from her son who was away at school, she fled to Vladivostok in Siberia. After many months her letters finally reached him. Penniless and under an assumed name, the young man crossed all of Soviet Russia and Siberia—riding the rods, tramping, getting a lift in a peasant's cart—to join his mother, four years after their separation.

Siberia then was going over to the Reds, so they left for Japan. Soon after their arrival, there occurred the terrible earthquake of 1923. They survived, but having no means to subsist while waiting for a United States visa, they took ship for Mexico, settling in Mazatlan. There the young man took a correspondence course from New York and became an expert radio engineer. After that he had no trouble earning a living and mother and son seemed to have found a haven at last. Then the young man fell victim of a tropical ailment.

"I was left alone in the world, stranded in a strange land and penniless," relates his mother. "Another Russian refugee, a younger woman who was struggling to support her four children, invited me to join her. I did, adopting her littlest boy for my 'grandson.' We moved to Nogales, on the Arizona border.

"The Mexican Nogales is a tiny town. Vainly did I try to get housework or washing—all Mexican housewives were doing their own. Casting around for some way of making a living, I hit on the idea of selling *pirojki*—small Russian pies filled with meat or cabbage. With my last money I bought flour, eggs and meat, fried a quantity of *pirojki*, placed them on a wooden tray covered with a napkin and took them to the town market.

"That day, from the edge of despair, I crept back to hope. My Russian *pirojki* not only competed successfully with Mexican *tortillas*, but I actually started a vogue for them! By early afternoon I was sold out, and had received orders to supply several homes regularly with my pastry. I could earn my living, however modest. I was independent!

* * *

"So it went on until 1930. In that year, due to changed business conditions, the United States Government started to repatriate certain categories of Mexicans. The Mexican Government retaliated by forbidding all foreigners carrying on a business in the country.

"One morning when, as usual, I brought my filled tray to the market place, an armed soldier approached me. 'Señora,' he said, 'if you don't move on this minute I shall be obliged to throw your small Russian pies into the gutter.'

"We approached the United States Consul in Nogales in regard to a visa. He refused it on the score that we would be unable to support ourselves in the United States. When he saw the despair of my friend, he tried to cheer her up by a joke, saying, 'Why don't you do as some of the Chinese are doing and jump the frontier fence?'

"Imagine his consternation later on when he discovered that we took his advice literally. Within three days we had crossed over into the United States.

"We did this with the help of our permits. By paying $10 a year we had secured permits to visit the American city of Nogales for a few hours at a time, to do our shopping and view a movie. Unfortunately I had recently lost my purse containing the permit, but hoped that the Customs man who knew me would let me through.

"A Mexican friend said: 'If you're turned away at the border, I'll show you a spot where you can get across.' My friend and I agreed on where in Nogales she was to wait for me if we became separated.

"And I was turned away. The American official shook his head: 'Sorry, ma'am, no movies until you get a new permit.'

* * *

"So I waved to my friends and turned back. The Mexican now led me out of town and into the desert. It was a starry night when at last we came to a spot concealed by cacti where a hollow had been dug under the taut barbed wire fence. In the distance we could see the moving silhouettes of some guards.

"'Here's the best spot, Señora,' my guide whispered.

"With what nonchalance I could muster I strolled into Nogales and found my friends. We wasted no words. With our 16-year-old 'man of the family' at the wheel, the Mexican boy beside him and the three small children, covered by a heavy blanket, asleep in the back of the truck, we streaked it out of town. After a week's cruising we came to the outskirts of Los Angeles. We didn't know anyone there. So we waited at the side of the road until we saw some Mexicans go by. From them we obtained the address of a Mexican woman who rented rooms. We drove there and put up at her boarding house.

"Within a few days we found maids' jobs and sent the children to school. They insisted that we take out a license for their pet. And often, as we looked at the little dog's brass tag giving him the freedom of the country, we envied him—since he was the only one of us to be legalized!"

* * *

Another person who benefited from the passage of the act is a sailor employed on an American ship. From the first day of his service he went about his duties with great efficiency. So his captain was not surprised on discovering that the sailor had once been a ranking officer of the Imperial Russian Navy. The captain offered to promote the man but he refused—he had outstayed the term stipulated in his temporary visa and would not risk drawing attention to himself. Now he has been promoted.

And then there is the girl refugee who came from Harbin on a student visa to attend an American college. Two years later her father in Manchuria lost his job. She left college to go to work, upon which she was notified by immigration authorities that she must leave the United States. Girl-like, she complicated the situation still more by falling in love with a young American and marrying him. Just the same, the authorities were adamant in their insistence that she leave—until the passage of the S. 2692. There have been many others.

Remarkable as it may seem, no expensive lobby campaigned for that bill. The influential men and women who gave it their support did so from humanitarian motives. Their sympathy was enlisted by the desperate plight of unregistered Russian refugees.

NADIA LAVROVA

North . . South . . East . . West

Revolving Funds—and Others

By Frank L. Perrin

WE HAVE all heard, perhaps over and over again, the story of the nimble revolving dollar that passed from hand to hand in a group of neighboring townspeople until it had paid, within an hour, debts totaling some forty times its current value, finally to return to the pocket of the person who started it upon its rounds. Every dollar, generally speaking, is capable of performing similar service. Many of our present-day difficulties are traceable to the selfishness, the fear or the acquisitiveness of those who, instead of speeding the dollar on its way, have impounded it and failed to let it revolve in the manner which would insure its usefulness as a circulating medium. It is good for nothing else under the sun.

Many ingenious and some possibly impractical plans have been proposed to put more dollars in motion and to keep them at work. Entirely aside from the humane purpose of aiding the distressed by providing them with funds or their equivalent in commodities, there is the practical result of placing in active and moving channels money which would, if not used, benefit neither its possessors nor those who would find employment through its economic expenditure. If one cares to analyze any of the much-discussed relief or pension plans which are being presented for our consideration, it may be discovered that in the last analysis these propose, as a fundamental, the assured circulation, through use, of that vital ingredient of trade and commerce, the dollar and its multiples.

* * *

Perhaps it might be convincingly insisted that all federal, state and community relief plans accomplish much more than the distribution of food, clothing and fuel to those who are in need because of unemployment. They of necessity entail the use of money, either on the farm, in the factory, or wherever the materials supplied are grown or manufactured. There is much lost motion in operating relief machinery, due, too often, to the overhead cost of setting up and manning the relief agencies, and to the connivances of officials and agents who administer the funds on a percentage basis. In many of the cities it has been shown in recent years that twenty cents out of every dollar contributed for relief purposes reaches those for whom it was given. Such waste, of course, defeats the end sought and impounds, in somebody's pockets or strong box, dollars which otherwise would be kept busy.

A plan originating in the West and which it is proposed shall be adapted to national needs proposes to provide a retirement fund for persons who have reached a certain age. The money necessary for this vast expenditure would be raised, of course, by taxation. This special tax would be imposed on sales, or purchases, and would apply without discrimination. An interesting proposal made by the advocates of this plan is that all moneys received in the form of retirement or age pensions be paid out entirely, monthly. That is to say, the person or family receiving a pension check on a given day each month would be obliged, before the payment date on the succeeding month, to show sales slips or valid receipts for every dollar of the current month's funds.

* * *

After all, it may be realized that the economic handicap under which millions of people the world over have labored in recent years is symptomatic merely of a restricted or impeded circulation of the tokens of what we call prosperity. The same congesting fear which causes dollars to hide away destroys that even larger medium of trade and exchange, individual business credit.

In the great northern timber sections of the United States the logs cut in winter were hauled, in an earlier day at least, to the frozen streams and rivers adjacent. With the coming of spring these logs were floated or driven downstream to the mills or to the larger rivers, where they were assembled into vast rafts to be towed to mills farther distant. But the driving and gathering process was not as simple as at first may seem. Frequently, especially in the narrower rivers, great "jams" would be formed. These would effectually dam the river and hold back the waiting logs perhaps for miles upstream. Only a courageous and expert driver could break the jam. Even he could do this only when he found, and by some process dislodged, the key log which held the adjoining framework of the improvised obstruction. Once this was found and removed, the whole mass rushed forward.

There is that key to the world's wearisome economic torpidity. It is fear which begets selfishness, lack of confidence, and a willingness to trust to another's ability or willingness to play the game. It is not more dollars that are needed, but a willing release of dollars and the opportunity for them to do more effectively, and more spontaneously, the simple work for which they are provided.

The Wide Horizon

English vs. American Recovery

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON

AFTER watching England's encouraging business revival at first hand this summer, I frequently hear the argument by New Deal opponents that it was achieved by a "hands-off" policy, in contrast to Mr. Roosevelt's meddling with business. Isaac Marcosson, writing in a recent issue of The Saturday Evening Post, takes this view. England, he contends, has followed old-fashioned, conservative methods, contrasted with American experiments. "The old land" (England), he says, "has found the old way out the best."

Now to me this contention seems unfair, both to the United States and England, quite irrespective of the merits of the New Deal, and at the same time widespread enough to warrant serious consideration. So far as space permits, let me take up some of Mr. Marcosson's comments. To begin with, he contrasts England's freedom from labor unrest this summer with America's frequent strikes, and says:

> Nor can it be questioned that the immense disorder, which has stretched from coast to coast, with its accompaniment of martial law and bloodshed, is very largely the result of that opened Pandora's Box, Section 7A of the National Recovery Act. It has enhanced both the power and demands of American trade unionism.

That Mr. Marcosson feels the weakness of his own argument seems to be indicated by his comment a little later, that "in Great Britain trade unionism is a fetish." The fact is, of course, that Section 7A merely gives to American labor the privileges that British labor has enjoyed for years. It is an item of the "New" Deal which is the Old Deal in England. London commentators on American strikes this summer almost unanimously pointed out that whereas collective bargaining is a universally accepted policy in England, in America it must still fight for recognition.

America's adoption of Section 7A, in other words, so far as it goes, does not contrast with British policies, but actually aligns itself with them; it is one of these English policies which Mr. Marcosson would have us believe has aided British recovery!

* * *

The major point raised by Mr. Marcosson, however, is that England has stimulated recovery by not interfering with business, whereas America has vastly increased its rules and regulations. He points out with perfect accuracy that the present British National Government has dropped some of the earlier commitments of the Labor Government; while, as everyone knows, Mr. Roosevelt has begun federal regulation on a new scale.

Where this argument breaks down is over the central fact that even today, under the National Government, England has a degree of social control and governmental supervision in business matters that transcends anything heard of, or even thought of, in the United States, save by Socialists. And England apparently thrives under this program.

It is the more remarkable, then, that Mr. Marcosson claims to find "self-determination" in English industry, which, he alleges, is "the exact reverse of the regimentation which impedes and clutters American production." He adds:

> In big industrial production generally, you have evidence of divorce from government intrusion.

* * *

How a writer of reputation could make such a statement as this in good faith is difficult to understand. Let me mention a few instances of so-called governmental "intrusion" in England:

The Government requires every employer to contribute so much per worker to national old-age pension and unemployment funds; it restricts hours and closes retail shops at a given time; it makes itself a party to every contract between a commercial milk producer and milk retailer in England; it operates the telegraph, the telephone and the radio; it runs practically all employment exchanges; it subsidizes a 73,000-ton Cunarder; it creates a nation-wide superpower system; it unifies and controls all transportation agencies serving London; it governs the sale of securities (anticipating one of the most "radical" of the New Deal innovations); it razes vast slum areas and forces slum owners to pay for demolishing their own property; it subsidizes crops in half a dozen directions; it goes into the low-cost housing business on an enormous scale; it proposes to nationalize coal mining; it "intrudes" into so many fields that it is impossible to keep track of them.

Lack of space, perhaps, causes unfairness to Mr. Marcosson's arguments. He makes the very valid point that England has balanced her budget while America has not. But it is a question whether Mr. Marcosson would want America to balance her budget in the British fashion of stiff taxation, on the one hand, and big expenditures for social measures on the other, which the English deem requisite. A few years ago Mr. Marcosson and his journal were leading the attack on the so-called "dole." He now writes:

> There are many people on both sides of the Atlantic who believe that if Mr. Roosevelt had embarked upon scientific unemployment insurance as Britain has now developed it, the United States would have been spared much of the cost and derangement due to social and economic uplift projects.

After a change in sentiment so overwhelming as this, what may not follow?